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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,612. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Warren was engaged all day with the Boer forces, driving them back about two miles and forcing them from three positions. As the army advances further from the railway the difficulties of transportation are increasing enormously. The British losses reported are very small. On Saturday they were about 300. Col. Plumer's advance to the relief of Mafeking has progressed to within one hundred miles from that place. Much comment has been excited in Europe over reported courtesies extended by President Krüger to Webster Davis, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, who has arrived at Lorenzo Marques. President Krüger's private car has been placed at his disposal for the trip to Pretoria. Richard D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," died in England yesterday. Osman Digna has been brought to Suakim and lodged in prison. The steamer Paris is on her way to Belfast in tow.

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Senator Stranahan explained and defended the provisions of the proposed tax on mortgages.

William Jennings Bryan will arrive in this city this morning, and make the Hoffman House his headquarters.

There is some opposition in East Orange to the acceptance of the proposition made by Andrew Carnegie to give the city a fifty-thousand-dollar library.

The earthquake of Friday night and Saturday morning in Mexico killed seven people, injured sixty, and did much damage to properties.

The problem of the selection of a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Payn puzzles Senator Platt. It is said, and he does not know what to do.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hare of 102 Summit Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, that borough.

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The Central Federated Union adopted a resolution demanding that only citizens be employed in the construction of the rapid transit tunnel.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis, at Plymouth Church, preached against war between nations and in the churches, referring especially to the South African conflict and to an alleged heresy case now under consideration in this city.

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It is now expected that the prosecution in the Molineux murder trial will complete its case to-morrow.

Three men were killed in East Eleventh Street in a fight between the members of two families.

Men under arrest in Newark, N. J., are thought to have been implicated in the shooting of a watchman in Bridgeport, Conn., two weeks ago.

William Gillen of 1022 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, died yesterday on the platform of the Cortlandt Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road.

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The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached last evening to the members of the dramatic profession on "The Church and the Theatre."

Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer, a Trustee of Barnard College, gave an outline of the new agreement establishing close relations between the college and Columbia University.

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There was an elaborate observance of the feast of St. Agnes at St. Agnes's Church.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst yesterday, in his sermon at the morning service in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, again attacked the municipal administration in the strongest terms.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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70,000 FRANCS FOR A CORPSE.

Relatives of Sig. Tomba, Who Was Buried at Sea, Offer a Big Price for His Body.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Considerable interest has been aroused of late concerning the attempts to recover the body of the celebrated Italian millionaire impressario Signor Antonio Tomba, who died at sea some three months ago on board the Italian steamer Regina Margherita, found from Buenos Ayres to Genoa. Notwithstanding the entreaties of Tomba's family at the time, the body was buried at sea off San Vicenzo, in the Cape Verde Islands.

Tomba's relatives, unable to persuade the Captain to infringe upon the rules regarding the carriage of corpses on his ship, and determined to make a last attempt toward preserving the body and securing its interment in the deceased's native land, had the body inclosed in a water-tight and hermetically sealed floating coffin of zinc.

On the face of the coffin was affixed a roll of parchment offering 50,000f. to whoever might find it and convey it to Genoa or Buenos Ayres.

No news as yet having been received of the coffin, the brother of the impresario, Signor Dominico Tomba, has now come forward with an additional offer of 20,000f. for the recovery of the body.

In the face of such monetary temptation the officers and crew of some of the many steamers and sailing vessels may be persuaded to take on board the much-desired coffin should they come in contact with it. The superstition among sailors regarding the housing of the dead, and sanitary laws prohibiting their carriage, are two important drawbacks to the recovery of Sig. Tomba's body, but the sum of 70,000 francs is no small one, and a crew of modern seamen may think twice before refusing such a prize.

CAR WRECKS AUTOMOBILE.

Son of Thomas A. Edison, the Driver—Occupants Thrown to the Street and Bruised.

An eastbound Fifty-ninth Street cross-town electric car ran into an automobile at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street last night, completely smashing it and throwing its three occupants to the street. They were W. L. Edison of Orange, N. J., a son of Thomas A. Edison, who was operating the machine; H. Slach of 146 East Seventy-first Street, and George Paulding of Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

None of the men was hurt seriously, but they went to the office of Dr. Lewis Morris, at 99 West Fifty-eighth Street, where their bruises were attended to, and then went home.

The automobile was following closely behind a west-bound car, and when Sixth Avenue was reached Mr. Edison attempted to make a short turn into that thoroughfare. He had not calculated on an east-bound car which came along just then. Mr. Edison would not make a complaint against the motorman, and he was not arrested.

Arrest of William M. Coe.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Chief Inspector Watts received a telegram this afternoon announcing the arrest at White Plains, N. Y., of William M. Coe, formerly treasurer of the Altham International Motor Company, who is wanted here on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $5,000 from George Francis, proprietor of the Boylston Café in this city. It is alleged Coe made misrepresentations regarding the financial condition of the motor company.

More Trenton Schoolgirls Escape.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Two more girls escaped from the State Industrial School for Girls to-night. This makes fifteen that have escaped within the past few months. Eleven of the fifteen have been recaptured.

MR. BRYAN COMING TO-DAY

Westerner Will Make the Hoffman House His Headquarters.

HERE TO WIN TAMMANY HALL

Ex-Gov. Hogg, Who Intimates This Is the Real Purpose of His Visit, Is Confident of His Election.

According to advices received at the Democratic Club last night William Jennings Bryan will arrive in this city at 7 o'clock this morning, and will go at once to the Hoffman House, which he will make his headquarters during his stay in this part of the East. So far as is known Mr. Bryan's visit will extend over three and possibly four days, though none of his friends was able to give positive information in this regard yesterday.

Mr. Bryan had originally planned to stay at the Hotel Bartholdi, where he has an engagement to meet the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy to-morrow. Several of his friends, including Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and James S. Oliver, ex-Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, however, visited him in Washington and persuaded him that inasmuch as the Hoffman House is generally regarded as Democratic headquarters it would be well for him to register at that hotel. Mr. Bryan thereupon telegraphed to the management of the Bartholdi, canceling his engagement of rooms and made application for quarters at the Hoffman House.

While Mr. Bryan is in the city he will be kept busy in attending to the political and social demands upon his time. A number of Democrats of more than local prominence are here awaiting his coming, and though there has been no formal conference arranged, it is likely that whatever time Mr. Bryan has to spare will be fully occupied in talking over the situation. He will be a guest at a private dinner to-night, and to-morrow he will have a meeting with the Chicago platform Democrats. In the evening he will dine with John W. Keller at the Democratic Club.

This dinner, it was definitely announced yesterday, will be of small dimensions. In order that there may be no mistake as to its unofficial character, Mr. Bryan and the half dozen other men who will be Mr. Keller's guests will occupy one of the tables in the main dining room, during the usual dinner hour. Those members of the club who may desire to do so, will dine at the other tables at the same time. After the dinner Mr. Bryan will be presented to the members of the club who may be in the clubhouse, and while there has been no formal programme outlined and no efforts have been made to attract a large attendance, it is believed that the house will be well crowded. Mr. Keller was unwilling to say yesterday whom his guests would be, but it is known that invitations have been accepted by John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, and ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, who provoked an outburst of Bryan enthusiasm at the Tammany Society's Fourth of July celebration last year.

Gov. Hogg, in conversation yesterday, intimated that the real purpose of Mr. Bryan's visit at this time was the healing up of all differences which existed between the late Presidential candidate and the Tammany organization during the campaign of 1896. Mr. Hogg spoke in praise of Tammany Hall and Richard Croker, and predicted that Mr. Bryan would be elected next Fall by an "overwhelming majority."

"All through the West and South," said Gov. Hogg, "Tammany Hall is regarded as the greatest and most potent factor in the political field. Its sturdy support of the party's nominees has won it friends in every quarter, and with a united Democracy such as we will have during the ensuing campaign, there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Bryan. Out West Mr. Croker is looked upon as a leader of the best type. He is a man of principles, and his political acumen is beyond dispute.

"One of the things that most commends him to the people of the West is the fact that he resigned his office of City Chamberlain, which paid him $25,000, because he did not believe that a city official to whom are intrusted vast sums of money should own race horses. He wanted to go into racing, and, rather than violate this principle, he relinquished an extremely lucrative office.

"I've been about the country a good bit in the last year, and I'll tell you that everything looks as though this would be a Bryan year. Those who voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 will vote for him in 1900, and besides, there are thousands of men who voted for Palmer and Buckner, or did not vote at all, who will return to the fold. Then there are thousands—hundreds of thousands—of Republicans who will not support McKinley. They are going into this campaign with everything on our side and we're sure to win out."

Gov. Hogg expressed himself as being full of regret for the war between Great Britain and the Boer Republic. "Things like this are enough to divide public opinion," he said. "On the one side is England, which manifested the warmest friendship for us during our struggle with Spain. On the other is a small nation fighting for liberty. If it were not for the fact that England is fighting against a republic you'd never hear a word spoken against her. It would be a bad thing for all of us if England should suffer defeat, but just the same she is on the wrong side this time."

Norman E. Mack, who called upon Mr. Bryan in Washington on Thursday, said last night that in the western part of the State there is no opposition to Mr. Bryan's candidacy. So far he had heard of only one possible Democratic candidate for Governor, and that is Senator Mackey of Erie County. Mr. Mack will have a conference with Mr. Bryan during his visit.

Mr. Bryan's Visit to Jersey City.

City Collector Davis of Jersey City said yesterday that he would make arrangements for Col. William J. Bryan to speak on Wednesday night at St. Peter's Hall. He said Col. Bryan would arrive on Wednesday afternoon, and would dine with Congressman Daly in Hoboken. From there he would go to the clubrooms of the Davis Association in Jersey City, and then to St. Peter's Hall.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

Details of the Troubles at Kwang-Chan-Wan Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Jan. 21.—The steamship Monmouthshire brings news from Shanghai that China has acquiesced in the French demands for territory at Kwang-Chan-Wan Bay after two more Chinese defeats. China has dismissed the Viceroy of two Kwang provinces, appointing Li Hung Chang to succeed them. Li has been ordered south to delimit the French boundary and arrange other details. China also agrees to decapitate the Prefect who began the warfare against the French, and to pay 200,000 taels indemnity to the families of Frenchmen killed in the fighting.

Dec. 20 eighty French soldiers were sent into the interior to make a demonstration and prevent further native uprisings. They engaged a body of Chinese troops and fought their way through. A mob then surrounded them, but it was driven back with about 100 natives killed and wounded. The French lost eighteen men. The same week three companies of French Marines charged against Chinese regulars, killing twenty-two of them. French warships then threatened to go up the river and bombard Canton. China thereupon yielded.

Fatal Row Over Runaway Match.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—Mardell Polston met Duncan McDuffy on the road near Bennettsville to-day and was accused of assisting in the runaway marriage of McDuffy's daughter. Polston denied the charge, and a quarrel ensued, which resulted in the killing of McDuffy. Polston is in jail.

Roland Reed Much Better.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been a patient in St. Luke's Hospital for several weeks, is improving. The physicians said that yesterday Mr. Reed was able to sit up in bed for the first time. It is thought that unless some unlooked for complication sets in he will recover.

ALDERMAN CATCHES THIEVES.

Chicago Official Captures Two Offenders in Twenty Minutes—Has a Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Alderman James C. Patterson of the Twelfth Ward, made a record as a thief taker yesterday which even an experienced policeman might envy. He captured two men within twenty minutes and marched them to the station.

As the Alderman was hurrying to keep an engagement at the Palmer House, he saw a young man acting suspiciously in a crowd near Marshall Field's. Patterson watched him and saw him slip his hand into a woman's dress. The Alderman caught the fellow, who immediately struck him a blinding blow in the eye, but Patterson clinched with him and they fell and rolled over on the walk, punching each other. The Alderman kept his hold, and overcame the man. Then he marched him to the Central Station, three blocks away.

Starting out once more, Patterson was about to enter the Palmer House when he saw a man thrust his hand under a woman's cloak. His detective instinct was aroused, and he pounced upon the thief. This one also showed fight and punched the Alderman. Bystanders thought it was an ordinary street fight, and they let the men have it out. Patterson's eyes were blackened and his lip cut. His collar and tie were torn off, but he maintained a grip on the man and defended himself with the other hand. The prisoner was finally tripped up and gave in.

Chief Kipley offered to appoint the Alderman to the force, but the honor was declined. He did accept the present of a "billy" and a patrol box key, however.

OPPOSE A CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Some Residents of East Orange Will Fight the Acceptance of the Millionaire's Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—Opposition to the acceptance of the proposition made by Andrew Carnegie to give East Orange a fifty-thousand-dollar public library will be manifested to-morrow night at the meeting of the East Orange City Council, when Mr. Carnegie's offer will be formally made known in a communication from Mayor Bruen. Mr. Bruen said to-day that, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the proposition would be accepted by the City Council. Several influential citizens have stated, however, that they intend to protest against the gift being accepted.

Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen says he considers Mr. Carnegie's offer almost an insult to East Orange. "I admire Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic work in providing libraries for communities that could not get them otherwise," said Dr. Kitchen, "but he evidently does not know the condition of affairs here in East Orange. We are a wealthy community, amply able to provide our own library if we want one. Efforts by various well-intentioned people to secure a library in East Orange have been unsuccessful. There is already an excellent library in Orange, only a mile distant, and that affords every facility that is required by East Orangeites. Mr. Carnegie stipulates that we shall raise $5,000 a year to support his white elephant. It is all wrong to say that this gift should be accepted before the people have a chance to be heard. To put to a vote of the people of East Orange, I believe they would thank Mr. Carnegie for his kind offer and respectfully decline it."

Dr. Kitchen's sentiments are echoed by a number of other people, who point out that when the Stickler Memorial Library, in Orange, was completed it is likely that there will be a large increase in the value through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler. The library now contains upward of 10,000 volumes, while the memorial building will have space for about 40,000. The Carnegie library would have to be supported by public taxation, whereas the Stickler Memorial will be supported by private contributions and an endowment fund, which already exceeds $35,000.

WHY THE MINISTER RESIGNED.

California Divine Believes in Dancing and Drinking, and Condemns "Hypocrisy" in the Church.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 21.—The Rev. James C. McInness, pastor of the Oakland Congregational Chapel, to-day announced his retirement from the ministry. In assigning his reasons for taking this step, he said:

"I believe in dancing and a long list of other things that are tabooed by churchgoers when indulged in by ministers. If a man needs a drink he has the right to take it. When I meet a man on the streets, I like to slap him on the back and say, 'Hello there, Bill,' in a good, hearty voice. I believe in God and Christianity, but the Church is burdened with false ideas and full of sinful hypocrites, and some of my friends who might be called 'lushers' are infinitely better than these frauds of piety.

"The ministry is no place for a young man who wants his personal liberty. He must use too much hypocrisy in himself, and overlook too much hypocrisy in others."

WILL PRAY FOR KENTUCKY.

To-morrow a Day of Humiliation in Frankfort—All the Churches Will Take Part.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The clergymen of Frankfort have decided that Tuesday shall be set apart in this city as a day of humiliation and prayer. Services will be held in the Episcopal Church at three different times during the day, the first service being at 9 A. M., the second at 4 P. M., and the third at 7 P. M.

The churches uniting in observance of the day include the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, two Presbyterian, Christian, and Roman Catholic—all the churches in Frankfort. The clergymen of the various denominations announced from their pulpits this morning that the deplorable events of the last week in the City of Frankfort and the talk of the possible repetition of such affairs as the Colson-Scott tragedy, had rendered necessary some steps to awaken the public consciences to the dangers threatening the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Prayers will be offered at all three services asking that men of both parties may be guided to act with wisdom and moderation and that the danger of further bloodshed may be passed by.

Clark Not to Testify.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan 21.—The Republicans have decided not to place on the witness stand William H. Clark of New York, who, it was said, was taking part in the Goebel-Taylor contest on behalf of Richard Croker, and the subpoena served on him has been withdrawn.

CHURCH RAISES $101,000.

Presbyterian Congregation at Buffalo Now Out of Debt.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—In the absence of the pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning a committee representing the congregation held a special service in order to raise sufficient money to clear the church from debt. The result was astonishing.

It had been announced that $96,000 was needed urgently, but it was not thought that at to-day's meeting one-half of this amount could be raised. Such, however, was the response from the large congregation that in two hours $101,000 had been pledged, and the church placed in a sound position financially.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS SAVED.

Crew of the Sutton, Which Struck on Fenwick Island Shoals, Taken Off—Vessel Is Doomed.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21.—The steamer which the Fenwick Island Life Saving Station reported last night as stranded on Fenwick Island Shoals, about eight miles off shore, proves to be the British steamer Sutton, with a cargo of iron ore from Carthagena, Spain, for Philadelphia. The Sutton stranded at 6 o'clock Saturday morning during a dense fog. After working all day to back off the shoal, the vessel from constant pounding began to fill and settle.

After darkness had settled Capt. Pike fired rockets and burned colored lights, which attracted the attention of the revenue cutter Onondaga, which had left the Breakwater at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to patrol the coast between Cape Henlopen and Cape Henry. The Onondaga immediately responded to the signals for assistance, and sent boats to rescue the crew of twenty-four men. This was difficult to do as a heavy southwest gale was blowing at the time, but by the aid of the Onondaga's searchlight the men were taken from the stranded vessel at midnight, and the whole crew was brought to the Breakwater.

The weather having moderated this morning, the crew of the stranded steamer went aboard the wrecking steamer North America, and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the scene of the wreck for the purpose of examination, with a view to saving the steamer and cargo if possible.

The North America returned from the wreck at 6 o'clock to-night, and Capt. Pike and Capt. Hamlett of the Onondaga report the vessel to be full of water, with but slight chances that she can be saved. The shipwrecked crew was landed here to-night, and will probably leave for Philadelphia to-morrow.

The Sutton is practically a new steamer, having been built at Glasgow in 1897 by A. Rodger & Co. She is 314 feet long, 44.1 feet broad and 20.7 feet deep, registering a net tonnage of 1,621, and when fully loaded displaces 2,426 tons. She is owned by J. Sunley & Co. of London.

BRITISH SHIP DORA AGROUND.

Hard On the Mud in the Kill Von Kull and a Hindrance to Navigation.

The British ship Dora, while passing up the Kill Von Kull yesterday grounded on the mud bottom near the entrance to Newark Bay. She is loaded, and was bound for a dock near Elizabeth.

She went on hard at half tide and her cargo will have to be lightered, as with the wind as it is there will not be a sufficiently high tide for several days to float her. She is in no danger, but is a hindrance to navigation.

While she lies where she is all tows coming through the kills will have to be broken up. The usual course is to tow on a long line. Now the tugboats will have to take one barge alongside at a time, and take it past the steamer. This will cause a delay of several hours when the tow is a large one.

SOLD A "PATENT" CORN SHELLER

Alleged Agent Bunkoed Many Connecticut Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 21.—A short time ago a man claiming to be the authorized agent of an Ohio manufacturing concern took a large number of orders for a patent corn sheller from the farmers in this vicinity. By a special agreement the customers were to pay part of the cost at the time the order was given and the balance upon the delivery of the sheller. The agent has not been seen since, but the farmers all received a pine board, 12 by 6 inches, with one end bound with a piece of sheet iron. The following directions were sent along with it:

"Sit on the board and draw the corn over the iron end, and it can be shelled with ease."

MONEY FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Susan B. Anthony Will Try to Raise a $1,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—"Miss Susan B. Anthony is attempting to raise a million-dollar sinking fund for the woman's suffrage cause, and she will be more actively engaged in the work after resigning as President than she ever was before," said Mrs. S. E. Gross, to-day.

"Just how this million dollars will be raised, Miss Anthony has not fully decided, but it is said that ways and means of raising the fund will be one of the principal topics of discussion at the National meeting to be held in Washington Feb. 5.

"In retiring from the Presidency Miss Anthony believes that she can do more toward advancing the suffrage cause than she could by continuing as the head officer," continued Mrs. Gross. "It is her idea to get the younger element actively engaged in the administration of the affairs of the association during her lifetime so that they may be able to carry on the work after her death."

NEW DORMITORY FOR HOBART.

Medbury Hall to be Built in Near Future on Separate Entry Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Plans have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of Hobart College to build a new dormitory in the near future. The new building will be known as Medbury Hall. It will occupy a site just west of the Demorest Memorial Library Building on the north side of the campus, and will be 165 by 30 feet.

The building will be arranged on the separate entry plan now adopted by Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, and is planned to accommodate about 80 men. The structure will be of brick, trimmed with buff sandstone, and will be of Jacobean architectural style, largely employed at Cambridge, England.

The plans are to have the present buildings and those that may be erected in the future, form a quadrangle, and the Coxe Memorial Hall may be placed immediately in the rear of the present dormitories. The hall known as the South Building will be entirely devoted to chemistry, and Trinity Hall, one of the present dormitories, to physics.

More American Engines for France.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have obtained another large order for engines from France. The order, which is for thirty large ten-wheeled passenger engines, is from the Paris and Orleans Railway, and is the first order for locomotives ever placed by the company with an American firm. The engines are to be shipped by Aug. 1.

Diphtheria in a Children's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 21.—The entire Fairfield County Home for Destitute Children is under quarantine because of diphtheria. Two cases have already broken out, and the children have been taken to the isolation hospital. Health Officer W. J. Tracey is certain that there will be other cases and will make strict quarantine regulations until all danger is past. There are also several cases of measles at the home.

Honolulu Attracts Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Doric, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, landed 700 Japanese at Honolulu. This completed a list of 2,000 inside of four days. The records of the Immigration Bureau at Honolulu show that since June 15 last 17,800 Japanese have been landed there.

Safety, Speed, and Comfort.

The standard qualities of all trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Fast Trains via Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, and Cincinnati. Service unequalled.—Adv.

PAYN CASE PUZZLES PLATT

Republican Leader Is Unable to Choose His Course.

HINT OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Payn's Friends Talk of a "Mine" to be Set Off—President McKinley May Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt returned at noon to-day from New York, where he went to have a talk with Senator T. C. Platt and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in regard to the selection of a man to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. It is announced that the Governor has not yet decided on the man whose name he will send to the Senate, and it is further reported that the Governor declined to accept any of the names suggested to him yesterday by Messrs. Platt and Odell.

The Governor himself refuses to say anything about the conference or its results, but some of his friends say that he promised Mr. Platt to defer making any nomination until after the State leader has had an opportunity to submit names of other Republicans for Mr. Payn's place. The Governor is said to be willing to permit the machine to name the man for Insurance Superintendent, but the man must be one agreeable to the appointing power, and politicians say there is a wide difference between the views of the Governor and the organization leaders as to what constitutes fitness for public office. Further, it is said the Governor wants a man who will command the votes of the organization Senators.

In discussing the situation with a reporter the Governor was non-committal. "Have you decided whom to nominate for Mr. Payn's place?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say at all concerning this matter," said he. "I regret that I cannot give you a more satisfactory answer, but I will not talk at this time."

"Will you make any statement regarding yesterday's conference, either to-morrow or any day this week?" was then asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I cannot say a word now, and I do not know what I shall do."

"Will you make any nomination this week?"

"I don't know," again answered the Governor, "I have nothing to say for publication."

In reply to a question as to the probability of further conferences between himself and the organization representatives, the Chief Executive said he could not say what would happen. It is not believed here that the Governor will take any decided step before Wednesday, and he may let the matter go over for another week. His action, it is said, will depend largely upon what he hears from Senator Platt.

All kinds of rumors are heard around the hotels to-night concerning the methods which it is alleged are being employed in the present contest. The predictions made some weeks ago that there would be no local legislation until the Payn matter is settled are being repeated on all sides to-night, and everybody in Albany anticipates a bitter struggle.

It is admitted by persons affiliated with the machine of Senator Platt is puzzled; more so, perhaps, than at any time since he assumed his leadership. The Payn men say that if he turns against the Insurance Superintendent the latter will wage war on the machine, while on the other hand the adherents of the Governor argue that if the organization intends to renominate the Governor for his present office it cannot afford to antagonize him.

Mr. Payn is here to-night, but has nothing to say for publication. He has not lost any of his confidence, however, and some of his friends are hinting mysteriously about a "mine" which Mr. Payn is ready to set off. They cannot be induced to go into details, but intimate that it will cause a great sensation.

Stories are in circulation that President McKinley's friends are arranging to bring about a settlement of the trouble, on the ground that they fear that an open break in the Republican ranks in this State will have a serious effect in the coming National campaign.

After a conference between Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee and Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, yesterday, it was announced that the State organization will ask Gov. Roosevelt not to send to the Senate the name of Mr. Payn's successor during the current week. At the same time, it was said that efforts would be made to induce the Governor to have another conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell on Friday or Saturday next, in order to select a candidate to whom the organization can give its support.

This is regarded by Mr. Payn's friends as an emphatic victory for the latter, and it is taken to mean that the party leaders, who have hitherto kept their hands off in the fight, had decided to give Mr. Payn their support, and to do all in their power to bring about a compromise between the Governor and the Superintendent of Insurance. Neither Mr. Odell nor Mr. Payn would discuss the conclusions reached at yesterday's conference.

TROY PEOPLE MUST WALK.

All the Street Cars Are Tied Up by a Strike.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Not a street car moved in Troy to-day. The United Traction Company was completely tied up in that section by the men going out on strike. The tie-up is, perhaps, the most complete of the kind ever attempted. With lines operating in five cities, all close together, the United Traction Company officials were unable to get a man to touch a Troy car. Three hundred and sixty-five men went out.

The strike was the result of the action of Superintendent Edgar S. Fassett in refusing to consider an application from the Troy employes for 20 cents per hour and ten hours to constitute a day's work.

At the meeting to-day the men decided to stand firm for 20 cents an hour. They are not particular about the ten-hour limit, so long as they are paid for every hour they work.

AGAIN ACCUSES TRENTON POLICE

Dr. Wishart Refuses, However, to Appear Before the Board.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Rev. A. Wishart of the Central Baptist Church, in a sermon to-night reiterated his charges of a week ago that gambling, prizefighting, and Sunday selling were being conducted in Trenton with the knowledge of the police and that the latter were doing nothing to enforce the law.

Dr. Wishart was asked yesterday by the Police Board to go before them and furnish proof of violations of the law of which he spoke. Dr. Wishart said to-night that he would not go before the Police Board, and that the police knew these things were going on, and if they wanted to do their duty they knew where to get the proof.

Stopped to Listen, Got a Bullet.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Hugh Barry, William McAllen, and James McFaul, all of Kearney, were engaged in a wrangle at Pavonia Avenue and Clay Street about 11 o'clock to-day, when Kate McKenna, eighteen years of age, residing at 423 Second Street, East Newark, came along on her way home from church. She stood a short distance away, listening to the wrangle, when Barry pulled a revolver and fired straight at her. The bullet passed through her clothing, but she escaped unhurt. The men were arrested, and a charge of atrocious assault made against them.

Level, Straight, and Comfortable.

The roads of the New York Central Lines over which run hourly trains between the East and West See time table in this paper. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

DEATH IN AN EARTHQUAKE.

Disturbance in Mexico Kills Seven People and Injures Many—Much Property Damage Done.

COLIMA, Mexico, Jan. 21.—An earthquake shock began here at 11:45 on Friday night and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, many houses being badly injured and some of light construction wrecked. There was great consternation, and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright, and sixty were injured and are being cared for by the local surgeons. It was reported that the volcano had burst into eruption, but it now appears that the phenomenon was confined to subterranean manifestations.

Local scientific men believe that the earthquake traveled from under the Pacific Ocean, and that when news reaches here from the coast there will be interesting details.

The Governor of this State has appointed a commission to inspect the churches and public edifices, while owners of houses injured in the earthquake will be compelled to put them in a condition of security. Quiet is restored and there is little apprehension of a return of the disturbances.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Jan. 21.—At midnight Friday an earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the State Palace and the porticos of the university and the Degallado Theatre, the latter one of the most massive structures here. The churches of San Francisco and San José were damaged. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on the continent, and is locally known as the Golden Cup from the magnificence of its interior. The Government has closed Sagrario Church, fearing the dome will fall in. Carmen Barracks were badly damaged, and news from Zapotlan and Sarula state that several houses were demolished.

The shock was felt severely at San Blas, on the Pacific, and noises under ground were heard resembling the hoarse rumbling of a heavy sea dashing upon shore. Meterologist Conteras predicts a repetition of the shocks.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Jan. 21.—The earthquake traveled across the country, reaching here just after midnight Saturday morning. The shock was comparatively light.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—News is arriving from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara and the City of Colima, capital of the State of the same name, was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied with loss of life.

This city came off comparatively unscathed, few accidents occurring, although some adobe huts in the suburbs fell in, and one bridge was partially wrecked. The Church of the Three Kings at Atzchatzalco, in the suburbs, was cracked and will be closed for repairs.

Scientists are studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

PROPOSED MORTGAGE TAX.

Senator Stranahan Explains and Defends the Provisions of the Five Mills Levy.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—There has been so much misconstruction of the proposed new tax law that Senator Stranahan, the Chairman of the committee, has made this statement:

"Under the system proposed no State tax shall be levied upon real or personal property by the Legislature, and, therefore, no county will be called upon by the Controller of the State to levy a tax upon the property of its citizens for the support of the State. Under such conditions no county will have any cause for concern as to the rate of assessment prevailing in another, for the reason that all moneys raised on the basis of local assessments will be expended in the county where paid. The absolute impossibility of a Board of Equalization satisfactorily adjusting the assessments between various counties by taking from the assessed valuation of one and adding to another, so that the burdens of a State tax are equally distributed between them, renders the change suggested imperative in any tax reform.

"The criticism on the bill so far as brought to my attention has been mainly that the tax of 5 mills on mortgages would be an additional tax on real estate; this proposition I cannot believe is correct. If the rate of tax was higher it might be possible for the lender to shift it to the borrower, but whether it will be possible to so shift it will largely depend upon the amount of money seeking investment. If the lender finds he can pay the 5-mills tax on mortgages held by him and yet realize a net income as high or higher than upon the other investments, he will not be able to shift it upon the borrower, because there will be found competition between lenders for this class of securities, and I undertake to say that there is now no considerable investment available more desirable than mortgages upon real estate in the City of New York at from 4 to 4½ per cent., the rate now obtaining there, and this will still be true if reduced 5 mills by the tax proposed."

GAMBLING AT COUNTY FAIRS.

Assemblyman Burnett's Bill, It Is Believed, Will Put a Stop to It.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Assemblyman Burnett, the Chairman of the Committee on General Laws, has introduced a bill which will be of especial interest in the country districts of the State. Under Section 88 of the State agricultural law, the moneys annually appropriated for the promotion of agriculture and those accruing from the Controller's tax on racing associations are distributed to the different county and town agricultural societies of the State, the section specifying the percentum to which each is entitled. Mr. Burnett proposes to make the payment of moneys contingent upon the absolute prohibition of all gambling and games of chance upon the grounds of such association or club during its annual fair.

Assemblyman Burnett is said to have the support of most of the prominent agriculturists of the State and of the officials of the State Agricultural Society in his efforts to pass this anti-gambling law.

DIED IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

Last Rites Administered to Mrs. O'Hare at the Foot of St. Francis Xavier's Altar.

Death claimed Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hare in the presence of a large assemblage of children attending Sunday school in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The teaching came to an abrupt close as the Rev. Father Hickey, the pastor, descended to the body of the church and helped the stricken woman's husband to bear her to the foot of the altar, where he administered the last rites.

Mrs. O'Hare was fifty-three years old, and the wife of Patrick O'Hare, a retired builder of 102 Summit Street. She and her husband had been for a stroll through Prospect Park, and on their return their way led past the church at Sixth Avenue and Carroll Street. They heard the music, both vocal and instrumental, in the street and it moved them to step within and listen.

They took seats far up the main aisle. The music soon ceased and Father Hickey began to address the children, when Mrs. O'Hare suddenly became pale and began to gasp and tear at the bosom of her dress as though suffocating. Mr. O'Hare caught her in his arms and started to carry her to the street, when Father Hickey came near and saw she was in a dying condition. Father Hickey sent word for a physician to hurry to the church, and Mr. O'Hare bore the woman forward. After she had received extreme unction she was carried into the rectory, and there she died before a doctor arrived.

Mrs. O'Hare was born in Ireland, but had been a resident of Brooklyn for many years. She had been married nearly thirty years. She and her husband attended St. Stephens's Roman Catholic Church, at Hicks and Summit Streets, which was nearer their home.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY.—Adv.

GEN. WARREN FIGHTS HIS WAY ONWARD

He Advances Two Miles After an All-Day Struggle.

BULLER'S MEN ALSO ENGAGED

Boer Forces Were Driven from Three Positions.

British Losses on Saturday Were Nearly 300—Difficulties of Transportation Increase Greatly as Advance Continues.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Buller cables to the War Office:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 9 P. M.—Gen. Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all the time up hill it is difficult to say ex

time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents.

"The scenes at the drifts cannot be easily forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium of ox wagons. Sometimes thirty oxen are yoked to a single wagon, and the drivers make a veritable babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English, and Zulu. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train.

"At another point, or time, half a regiment will drag a cart and its mules up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since Chieveley I have seen nothing of them."

The War Office has posted this dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Jan. 21, 10 A. M.:

"The following were wounded in the action near Venter's Spruit yesterday: Officers—Staff, Col. Hamilton and Major C. McGregor; Second Lancashire Fusiliers, Capt. R. B. Blunt and Second Lieuts. M. G. Crofton and E. J. M. Barrett; First Border Rifles, Capt. C. D. Vaughan and Second Lieut. Murler; First York and Lancashires, Second Lieut. A. H. Keirrey; Second Dublin Fusiliers, Capt. C. A. Honsley, (since dead,) and Major F. English; Second Gordons, Second Lieut. P. D. Stewart and 279 non-commissioned officers and men."

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Yesterday was almost a record day at the War Office. As if anticipating important news, the authorities announced on Saturday that the lobbies of the War Office would be open throughout Sunday, and the knowledge that a great battle was proceeding brought a continuous stream of inquirers of all classes.

Some gloomy forebodings were caused by the bulletin announcing that nearly 300 had been wounded, but in general a cheery confidence was expressed in the success of Gen. Buller's movement. On it being announced that further officials dispatches were improbable to-night, the crowd dispersed, expressing disappointment that the news was no better.

The severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving much additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest dispatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to outmanoeuvre the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own.

The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores, and ammunition quickly and to intrench new positions. Secrecy regarding Gen. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential; and the public here is quite content to wait patiently.

PROBABLE BRITISH PLANS.

From the information which the censor has allowed to pass, it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. One thing, however, is quite clear. The British commanders have profited by experience and are now avoiding infantry charges, giving preference to the more judicious use of artillery.

The general idea is that Sir Redvers Buller, with some 8,000 men and eighteen field guns, is holding the northern bank of the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift, while Sir Charles Warren, with about 12,000 men, thirty guns, and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers eight or ten miles away.

One account of Saturday's fighting says that the British had few killed. Little reliance can be placed upon these reports, and, although the main position of the Boers has not yet been attacked and nothing is known as to its strength, Saturday's and Sunday's fighting, which can hardly be described as more than outpost affairs, evidently entailed serious losses.

The Boers are following their old-time tactics—making a show of resistance and then retreating in good order to prepared positions; and as they are working from the interior of their lines they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

Nothing is heard regarding any counter attack by Sir George White from Ladysmith, and Gen. Buller's "I think we are making substantial progress" remains the last word. This shows that there is still some very hard work in front of the British forces.

The news from other points is of slight interest. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division has been sent by Gen. Gatacre to form an advanced base at Rosmead Junction.

British Losses at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A third supplementary list of the British casualties in the attack upon Ladysmith on Jan. 6 was published by the War Office to-day. It shows twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men killed and five dangerously wounded. This brings the total casualties in that engagement to 488.

PLUMER'S MOVE ON MAFEKING.

He Has Penetrated Within 100 Miles of the Town—Casual Firing There Still Continues.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Gaberones, undated, says:

"Col. Plumer has worked down this far toward Mafeking with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt so that he may proceed."

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 6, sent by runner to Moclendi, Jan. 14, thence to this place, says:

"We concentrated our artillery, consisting of a seven-pounder, a Nordenfeldt, and one little old ship's gun, on Jan. 3, emplacing during the darkness, so as to bear on the enemy's big siege gun. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon, when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible.

"One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's siege gun out of position, for it ceased firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing at that point.

"The next day they moved back their guns 700 yards. They emplaced a five-pounder, and proceeded to drop shells regularly into Market Square.

"We have made up our minds to stick it out, and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is enraged at the enemy for firing upon the women's laager."

Another dispatch from Mafeking, Jan. 10, via Gaberones, says:

"The enemy continue the bombardment with field guns, and an occasional hundred-pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting any one."

Gaberones is a small place on the Mosllikatzi River, one of the upper tributaries of the Limpopo. It is about 100 miles north of Mafeking, and about 300 miles southwest of Tuli Palla, where the railway leaves the Limpopo River, going north. It is about 100 miles north of Gaberones. The next town toward Mafeking is Ramutsa, 20 miles to the south.

Gen. French Threatens Hebron.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 21: "Gen. French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns toward Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise the situation is unchanged."

TROOPS MUST BUY ALL SUPPLIES.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—Lord Roberts, to avoid alienating the Cape Dutch and to see that the military respect the rights of noncombatants regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through Lord Kitchener, his Chief of Staff, the following order:

"The Commander in Chief wishes to impress upon all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands the grave importance of doing all in their power by good and conciliatory treatment, and of securing compensation for the people of the country, in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops.

"In all cases where supplies of any kind are required these must be paid for on delivery and a receipt for the amount taken. Officers will be held responsible for the observance of the rule that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatever; and every precaution must be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by persons connected with the army.

"When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having satisfied themselves by careful, personal investigation that such supplies are necessary and available, order these in such cases to be taken by force, full receipt therefor being given."

BOERS IN NATAL DISHEARTENED

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"I learn from an absolutely unbiased and trustworthy informant that the Boers in Natal are disheartened. I also learn that the British residents in the two republics would suffer severely at the hands of the Dutch, did not the latter fear the result for Boers in the hands of the British.

"The Standard and Diggers' News threatens retaliation on the British officers in Pretoria if the Boer prisoners are removed to St. Helena.

"I hear that the Transvaal Government is still making huge profits out of the Johannesburg mines."

COLONIALS TO BE ENLISTED.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.—Recognizing the importance of colonial troops, Lord Roberts has authorized the formation of a complete division of colonials under Gen. Brabant. It is intended to raise in Cape Colony additional mounted irregulars. As a further mark of favor, Lord Roberts, it is said, intends to select his own bodyguard from the colonials.

British Stretcher-Bearers Desert.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Durban correspondent of The Standard says: "It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher-bearers, on their arrival at the front, walked deliberately across into the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps. It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the Convent Church at Newcastle in an indescribable manner."

Hospital Ship Maine at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—The American hospital ship Maine, from the West India Docks, London, Dec. 23, arrived here today. Lord Roberts will inspect the Maine on Monday.

Butter for British Soldiers.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the Princess of Wales 12,000 boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in South Africa. She has accepted the gift in the name of the sick and wounded and has returned a complimentary message, which concludes with the phrase: "Especially as it is a present from my native country, Denmark."

Chamberlain to Dine with the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Chamberlain will dine at Osborne House with the Queen today (Monday) and will return to London tomorrow.

COURTESY TO WEBSTER DAVIS.

President Krueger's Private Car to Take Him to Pretoria—Comment Excited in Europe.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, arrived here to-day on his way to Pretoria, and called upon the Governor General, Capt. Alvaro da Costa Ferreira, who gave him a most courteous reception and requested him to convey a message of special friendship to President McKinley.

The Transvaal Government has informed Mr. Davis that President Krüger's saloon carriage will convey him to Pretoria.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The publication of the fact that President Krüger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lorenzo Marques to Pretoria is causing considerable speculation here as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denials from Washington, has not some sort of official mission.

It is thought rather singular that a mere traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention. The subject is attracting the Continental papers, which are inquiring through the London representatives whether the British Government has information with regard to the object of Mr. Davis. They are reluctant to believe that one of President McKinley's Assistant Secretaries would take a vacation in the Transvaal and be given leave of absence from his duties for several months without some special purpose.

A recent dispatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis had given up his proposed visit to the Transvaal owing to the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

MACRUM'S MISSION.

Reported that He Bears a Letter from Krueger Proposing Peace on the Basis of the Status Quo.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, who arrived here yesterday, left to-day for Paris.

Mr. Easton, who accompanied Mr. Macrum, said, in the course of an interview at Naples, that the Boers know that they must ultimately be defeated, but are determined to resist to the last. He praises the Boer tactics and expresses admiration for the bravery of both armies.

The Afrikanders are regarded by Mr. Easton as "a permanent danger to the British." He asserts that, prior to the war, the Transvaal Government inquired what number of cartridges was allowed to the German troops in the Franco-Prussian war and then ordered double the quantity.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A special dispatch from Naples says that Mr. Macrum is reported to be the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from President Krüger in which the latter proposes peace terms based upon the status qou, with complete independence and a seven-year franchise.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Matin, referring to the arrival of Mr. Macrum in Europe, says that the object of his mission is mysterious, and asks if there be any connection between his return and the arrival of Webster Davis at Lorenzo Marques, from which point he is to be taken to Pretoria in a special train sent by President Krüger.

The Matin thinks it very probable that President Krüger, having been cut off from telegraphic communication with Dr. Leyds, is resorting to the good offices of the Americans in order to communicate with the rest of the world, and the paper concludes its observations by saying: "We shall soon know the meaning of these communications."

Montagu White Goes to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Montagu White, former consul of the Transvaal Republic at London, and who, it is understood, is in this country to endeavor to obtain recognition as the diplomatic representative of the republic here, arrived in the city to-day from New York.

THE KAISER RESENTS SEIZURES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—There is the best authority for the statement that those parts of Count von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag last Friday, when replying to Herr Moeller's interpellation, which contained severe strictures upon British policy and a veiled warning to Great Britain, were due to Emperor William's expressed wish.

His Majesty is said to be "thoroughly in accord with the nation in condemning Great Britain's manner of seizing German vessels."

Johannesburg Reformer Here.

F. Mosenthal, a former member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who, with John Hayes Hammond, was fined and imprisoned by the Boers as a result of the Jameson raid, arrived in this city yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania.

DR. HILLIS ON PEACE AND WAR.

"Militarism is rampant throughout the world. This is an epoch of war, and the spirit of tumult prevails even in the churches," declared the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Dr. Hillis took as the text of his sermon, "Blessed are the peacemakers." He declared that it was a paradox to repeat the text when the United States as an eagle, England as a lion, and Russia as a bear, were in a state of tumult as a result of the war spirit.

Speaking of the time of Christ and of the Sermon on the Mount, he said that the injunction of peace was given in a time of war. It was a call to non-resistance in an age of tumult. "Strange enough," he continued, "we have come again to a time of strife. We have come again to an epoch of warfare.

"England inscribes on her banners not the dove of peace, but the lion with teeth which rend. Does the United States have a symbol of peace? No, but the eagle with talons, the same as the Russian bear. Germany, with its million of young men, and France, with its 600,000 who hate peace, show that all Europe is surely an armed camp. It is not the command to be at peace with all men, but to be at war with all men.

Continuing, Dr. Hillis declared that as the spirit of strife has broken out in the Church, so did it prevail in commercial life, there being two lawyers to every merchant.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

PLEAD THE BOER CAUSE

Senators and Representatives Speak at a Washington Meeting.

ALL DENOUNCE GREAT BRITAIN

Some Cast Slurs Upon Their Own Country—Resolutions Urge the President to Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Grand Opera House, the largest auditorium in Washington, was packed to the doors to-night with an enthusiastic audience, which vigorously expressed its sympathy with the Boers in their fight with Great Britain. The meeting was held under the management of the united Irish societies, and a number of leading Germans of the city joined in the movement. Congressman Sulzer of New York was the presiding officer.

Senator William Mason of Illinois was the first speaker introduced by Chairman Sulzer. In the course of his speech Mr. Mason said:

"The Boers are right, but unless we can aid them in some way the cause may not triumph. The bird of liberty has hitherto always found a resting place in this country. Lately the American eagle, it appears, has taken to eating carrion. We do not want for the Boers the kind of liberty that England would give them. We want the Boers to have the kind of liberty they want. If you have any influence, lend your voice to the cause of the Boers. If you have no influence, but have convictions, speak your sentiments."

Senator Allen of Nebraska said: "If there is any country on the face of the earth that owes the British Empire nothing that country is the United States of America. England seeks to rule all people for mercenary ends. There is not a lofty motive about her policy. I am not a believer in non-intervention when liberty is at stake. I would not only intervene with sympathy loudly and forcibly expressed, but I would intervene with every lawful means in my power. I hope and believe that the God of justice will in time see that the British Empire is overthrown and a republic established in its place.

"I hope that the fate which is meted out to her will be the reward of any nation which seeks to deprive and oppress people of its liberties whether it be in the plains of South Africa or the islands of the sea. A man cannot believe in the justice of the cause of the Boers and at the same time uphold our Government's course in the Philippines. The American flag will never wave in triumph over the prostrate form of liberty."

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, in the course of his address, said:

"Wherever people are struggling for liberty they should have the friendship of all Americans. It is astonishing that there should be any argument as to that proposition within the broad confines of this puissant Republic. Two years ago there would not have been. In the older day we would have made the welkin ring; now, governmentally speaking, we are dumb as oysters. Wherefore? Because England is a robber nation, we are ambitious to become a robber nation, and all robber nations must stand together for self-protection, and because it is so English, don't you know.

"That's governmental America. Mark you, only official America. From its sordid and inhuman verdict we appeal to the unofficial masses who make and unmake statesmen, whom Abraham Lincoln affectionately denominated 'the plain people.'

"The Senate of the United States may laugh to scorn Senator Mason's resolution of sympathy with the Boers, but the toiling millions of America will send their sympathy and their hearty godspeed across the sea to the brave burghers who are the best marksmen seen on earth since Andrew Jackson's immortal day at New Orleans. Why should we not sympathize with those sturdy defenders of their liberty and their homes? They are in the right. Not only that—they have five times as much cause for fighting as our fathers had in 1776. All precedents favor such action. We passed resolutions of sympathy with the Greeks, struggling against the Turks, and in advocacy of those resolutions Daniel Webster established his fame as an orator by his lofty impassioned appeal to the moral sentiment of the world. Under the lead of Henry Clay we hastened to express our sympathy with the nascent South American republics.

"We did these things when we were a feeble folk. Now that we are so strong that we cannot estimate our strength, we have fallen to the low estate of being John Bull's silent partner in butchering and despoiling white men fighting valiantly and gloriously for their altars and their fires. It's the Boers' gold and diamonds that the English are fighting for and not the rights of the Uitlanders."

Representative Bailey of Texas said: "I am sick of hearing about our brothers across the sea. England is brutal. She has hunted the Irish down and shot them in a brutal manner among the bogs and fens of Ireland. It is not merely English greed of gold or desire for wealth that urges England on during this war. She finds an opportunity to plot a republic from the map of the world and she does not hesitate to do it. I blush to say that there are men under this flag who hope to see this crime perpetrated. But they hope in vain."

After a number of other addresses had been made the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The American people still cherish the lessons and memories of 1776 and 1812, and therefore fully unders and and realize the rapacious war which Great Britain is waging against a small, but patriotic people, whose misfortune is the possession of natural wealth coveted by British greed.

Whereas, In the prosecution of this robber warfare, Great Britain has been balked, as yet of her tyrannous designs, and has, therefore, resorted to unlawful and barbarous war tactics, as is her wont, to wit:

1. The arming and mobilization of savages.
2. The distribution of dum-dum bullets to her soldiery, coupled with the boast that the British Government possessed 2,000,000 such missiles.
3. The illegal seizure of peaceful merchandise en route from the neutral ports of the United States to friendly Portuguese markets.

Whereas, The President of the United States has not taken proper notice of these outrages, making it necessary for the people at large to express their will through public assemblages and serious warnings.

Therefore, The citizens of the American Capital in mass meeting assembled, have

Resolved, That the people of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic are and of right ought to be free and independent, and their civilization is recognized to be equal in morality to that of any other people, the false whiteness of the British press to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore the precipitation upon them of savage foes in alliance with trained soldiery threatens the repetition of the horrors of Wyoming, Fort Dearborn, and other places, bitterly remembered by the American people as ruthless instances of British perfidy and dishonor. The attention of the President of the United States is respectfully directed to this feature which is a notorious matter of common repute throughout the world.

Resolved, That this meeting, in concert with the American people throughout the land, sends its sympathy and good-will and heartfelt encouragement to the Boers, and reminds them that as we triumphed against the same foe, so may they.

Resolved, That we beseech and strenuously urge the President of the United States to exercise the prerogative vested in him by the Peace Convention lately arranged by the powers of the civilized world. We beg him to offer his good offices as a mediator between the Boers and the British for the deliverance of those unfortunate Englishmen and their families, now being punished, vicariously, for the crime of a brigand cabal of gold grabbers and land-hungry conspirators, but one of whom is at the forefront of the battle.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the shipment of munitions of war from this country for the use of Great Britain.

The meeting was remarkable for its enthusiasm.

SAYS THE BOERS ARE COWARDS.

Johannesburg Relief Committee Member Talks on the War.

Fritz Mosenthal, for thirty-five years a resident of South Africa and a member of the Johannesburg Relief Committee of Fifty-eight, concerned in the Jameson raid, all of whom when apprehended were compelled by the Boers to pay fines of £20,000, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Liner Campania, and is visiting his brother, Frank Mosenthal, at 112 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Mosenthal has a rather poor opinion of the Boers, and says they are cowards. Speaking of the Boers as a people and of the war now going on, he said:

"The Boer has no personal courage. He will fight when he is under cover, but in the open, man to man, he is no match for either the Briton or any other white antagonist. The Boers do not as a class possess any education, and do not wish to possess any. The moment a Boer becomes changed from the simple farmer to the city resident and his financial condition is enhanced thereby, he becomes a British subject and renounces the Boer traditions.

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Our exceptional facilities for the thorough repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks, enable us to accomplish the simplest as well as the most difficult repairs at reasonable cost. Designs and estimates furnished for the resetting of diamonds.

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52 WEST 14TH ST.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

"Personally, I believe that the war situation now centres in the district around Ladysmith, and I believe that the British will gain a decisive victory soon, in which event the trouble will virtually be at an end."

Regarding Delagoa Bay, Mr. Mosenthal said that in the event of its being closed by Great Britain, which had first claim on it by virtue of existing treaties with Portugal, there would be no inlet for Boer munitions of war.

As to the right of franchise demanded by the British residents previous to the declaration of hostilities, Mr. Mosenthal said that it was quite true that Krüger had offered the Uitlanders a five years' franchise, but always with the reservation that each case should be passed upon by the older citizens of the Commonwealth. Mr. Mosenthal said that, while it was generally known that Krüger was wealthy, there was no means of knowing just how rich he was. His fortune was variously estimated at from £10,000,000 to £40,000,000. While Krüger would not take a bribe, said Mr. Mosenthal, it was currently said that he was not averse to receiving presents.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE WAR.

Father O'Brien Says Cardinal Vaughan's Position Is Wrong.

TOLEDO, Jan. 21.—The Rev. Father Patrick O'Brien of the Good Shepherd Church, who recently presided at a pro-Boer mass meeting here, to-day made public a lengthy letter written in reply to the open letter of Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, London. This action was taken despite efforts of priests and laymen to have the reply, which quotes Catholic theology at length against the Cardinal's utterance, suppressed. The letter, dated Jan. 10, says, in part:

"I must beg your Eminence's pardon, as I am only an obscure priest, for daring to criticise the views of one of your high dignity in the Church, but I claim the right, as a Catholic, to point to the readers of the press, which has published your letter very extensively, some statements of opinion for which the Church is not responsible. As an Englishman, you are entitled to your opinions regarding the Transvaal war, but the Church should not be held responsible for those opinions only in so far as they agree with her teachings.

"As an Englishman, you no doubt think you are bound to uphold your Government, right or wrong, but this is not Catholic doctrine. You are not bound to obey the Queen if she commanded you to do a wrong, nor are your priests and people bound to obey you when you command them to support your Government waging an unjust war.

"You say that justice is on the side of England. The civilized world denies this, both Protestants and Catholics. Christian nations look upon your war with the Boers as the most unjust ever waged by a civilized Government.

"Catholic theology teaches that soldiers engaged in an unjust war cannot lawfully kill an enemy even in self-defense, because they are the unjust aggressors. It follows from this teaching that all who engage in an unjust war, knowing it to be such, are in a state of mortal sin, and if they die in impenitence, suffer the loss of their souls. Those are the teachings of the Catholic Church on the subject of war."

TRAGEDY IN GATACRE'S LIFE.

When a Colonel His Wife's Conduct Impelled Him to Drive Her from the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The prominence which Gen. Gatacre of the British Army has attained in South Africa, revives the story which is now being related among the British residents of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and other Southern California communities.

When Gen. Gatacre was Colonel of the Eighty-eighth Connaught Rangers he for a time was stationed with his regiment at Dublin. His wife, a beautiful and dashing woman, became very popular in army society till scandal connected her name with that of Capt. Murphy, an Irish gentleman of family and fortune. Col. Gatacre finally called on his wife for an explanation. She is said to have boldly declared her love for the Irish Captain, whereupon Col. Gatacre laid down one of two alternatives for the Captain—either Capt. Murphy must resign his army commission and clear out of the country with Mrs. Gatacre or be killed at once. The Captain elected to resign, take the lady, and clear out.

Col. Gatacre added incidentally that if he ever encountered Murphy on British territory again he would kill him. When next heard of Capt. Murphy and the lady were in Los Angeles trying to break into the British social set. They had plenty of money, but were steadily ignored by the British residents. Finally they purchased an orange grove near Duarte, where they lived until about a year ago, when Mrs. Gatacre died. Her body was embalmed and sent to England. Capt. Murphy followed soon after and is now married and settled down on his Irish estates. Gen. Gatacre, after his wife and Capt. Murphy left Ireland, exchanged into a regiment for Colonial service and since then his advancement has been rapid.

MUST ANSWER FOR CONTEMPT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—Nineteen concerns doing business on the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange have been cited by Judge Holt of the Common Pleas Court, Kansas City, Kan., to appear before him and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Some time ago a restraining order was issued by Judge Holt against several members of the Exchange enjoining them from instituting or inciting a boycott against the Traders' Live Stock Exchange, a rival organization doing business at the yards. The officers of the Traders' Exchange appeared before Judge Holt Saturday, alleging that the boycott was again in operation and praying for relief.

CONVICT BEATS HIS FATHER.

SALEM, N. J., Jan. 21.—Charles Robinson, who escaped recently from the jail at New Castle, Del., is in jail here. He may have a term to serve in New Jersey before he is returned to the prison from which he escaped, or may be sent back to serve out his term and then be brought back for trial here.

He reached the home of his father, at Penn's Grove, last night, and went to the room where his mother lay seriously and demanded money. His father refused him, and he beat the old man and left him seriously injured.

The alarm was given, and officers were close upon him when he left the house. He was chased across a swamp, and was finally cornered, but did not give up until knocked down and overpowered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 21.—The buildings, machinery, and manufactured lumber of the Tay-Lumber Company were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $47,000; insurance, $57,000, which covers the entire plant. The lumber yard was saved.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 21.—The Merchants' Exchange, a three-story building, was burned here this morning with a total loss of nearly $30,000, partly covered by insurance. The block was owned by J. W. Stearns and B. W. Mussey. The two upper stories were occupied by J. W. Stearns, furniture, and the ground floor by McClellen & Farmer, druggists; H. C. Durkee & Co., grocers, and Miss Slattery, gloves.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 A. M.—337 West Forty-ninth Street; Kate Lester; damage, $25.

12:30 A. M.—125 Goerck Street; Paul Pefer; damage, $1,500.

9:30 A. M.—31 West Houston Street; Marquis & Co.; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—295 Henry Street; David Press; damage, $200.

12:30 P. M.—244 East Houston Street; Jacob Rostadt; damage, $25.

9:00 P. M.—689 First Avenue; occupant unknown; damage slight.

For information regarding Florida's great Winter resorts apply to Travelers' Information Co., 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

THREE KILLED IN A RIOT

Two Families in a Fatal Affray in East Eleventh Street.

BEGAN OVER A LOCKED DOOR

A Trivial Quarrel Between Two Men, Followed by a General Fight—Three Men Arrested.

Three men are dead as the result of a fight yesterday noon between members of the Colletti and Spinella families, in front of 430 East Eleventh Street, where several of the combatants lived. The victims are Antonio Colletti, thirty-seven years old, married, of 430 East Eleventh Street, who was shot through the left lung, and died before the arrival of an ambulance; Gaspard Colletti, nineteen years old, a brother of Antonio, and of the same address, who was shot in the left breast and died in Bellevue Hospital, and David Salvatore, forty years old, also of 430 East Eleventh Street, a cousin of the Collettis, who died in Bellevue from a bullet wound in the stomach.

The fight assumed almost the proportions of a riot. It was due to a quarrel which arose about 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night between Joseph Colletti and Visario Spinella, the latter being the housekeeper at 422 East Eleventh Street, in the rear of which house Joseph Colletti lives with his family. When Colletti reached home at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night he found the door locked. He was in company with a friend, and the two kicked in a panel of the door to effect an entrance, against the protests of the housekeeper.

The trouble at that time ended with a war of words, there being no hostile demonstrations on either side. The bitter feeling between the two families became intensified yesterday, however, and terminated in the wholesale shooting of the Collettis by the Spinellas. The Colletti family is pretty well known among the Italian residents of that section of the town. Before yesterday's shooting it numbered eight brothers and six sisters, most of the brothers being employed as stone masons. The Spinellas are not quite so numerous, but there are three brothers in that clan.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

One of these three brothers who was in no way concerned in yesterday's tragedy is the lessee of the building at 432 East Eleventh Street. Visario Spinella is the janitor of the building, and the third brother, Vincenzo, fifty-one years old, lives at 424 East Thirteenth Street with his wife and two sons.

One of the latter, Frank, seventeen years old, precipitated yesterday's trouble. He visited his uncle, Visario, at the East Eleventh Street house about noon, and hearing of the latter's troubles with Joseph Colletti began to raise a disturbance. He assaulted Antonio Colletti with a club. Colletti resented the attack and was joined by his brother, Gaspard. Visario Spinella took a hand in the trouble, the contestants on both sides were joined by partisans, men and women, and the fight became general.

In the meantime, some one had gone to Vincenzo Spinella and told him of the fight, and the latter, with his wife and another son, ran to the scene. He had scarcely arrived at the Eleventh Street house when he recognized Antonio Colletti, who had run out on the stoop. Spinella without hesitation drew a revolver and fired. Colletti fell back dead, the bullet having pierced the left lung and touched the heart.

By this time not only the house, but the street for nearly a block, was in an uproar. The yells of the men and the screams of women could be heard a block away, and the roadway became jammed with excited throngs of people. The fighting was going on in half a dozen places.

Spinella, after shooting Antonio Colletti, made his way down Eleventh Street, toward Avenue A. He was followed by Gaspard Colletti until the two had almost reached Avenue A. Spinella then recognized Colletti and promptly fired at him. The aim was true again, and the bullet pierced Colletti's left breast.

WOULD-BE AVENGER SHOT.

Just as the young man fell to the ground his cousin, David Salvatore, arrived. Seeing his cousin killed, Salvatore drew his revolver and fired two shots at Spinella. Both shots went wild, however, and the bullets whizzing over the heads of the excited throng of spectators struck the fronts of nearby houses. Spinella turned just in time to see his assailant fire at him. Once more the man brought his pistol up and fired. It was splendid target practice. Salvatore staggered but did not fall. A bullet had pierced his stomach.

Spinella did not waste a shot, but reaching Avenue A turned northward on that thoroughfare, and on arriving at Thirteenth Street ran for his house with his son Frank, followed by a mob of thousands. Several persons tried to get near him, but he had only to brandish his revolver to clear a way. His previous aim had been too true. Father and son ran into their house, and the mob followed after them.

In the hallway a man named William Fink grappled with the murderer. Spinella's ever-ready pistol was brought into play again, and he fired at Fink's head. For the first time the shot was ineffective. The bullet grazed Fink's head and buried itself in the wall. It had its effect, however, for the pursuer released his hold and ran out of the house.

Thirteenth Street, from Avenue A to First Avenue, was almost impassable by this time, though the entire affair had taken place within less than fifteen minutes. Roundsman Maguire of the Fifth Street Station was on his way southward on Avenue A to the station house. When passing Thirteenth Street he was told by a thousand excited persons that a triple murder had been committed. He ran to 424 East Thirteenth Street and made a hasty search of the house.

He went to the top floor first, then worked his way down. In a front room on the first floor he found Vincenzo Spinella hiding behind a curtain in the corner. The man surrendered willingly to the officer.

POLICE RESERVES OUT.

Meantime the East Fifth Street Station had been notified of the riot and Captain Diamond turned out all his reserves and detectives on the double quick.

Even before they had reached the scene, however, Policeman Henry Ebert, the patrol wagon driver of the Fifth Street Station, who had been to his dinner, found the wounded Salvatore walking along Avenue A with a pistol in his hand. Ebert was about to arrest the man, when the latter fell to the ground. He told the officer he had been shot.

The police stable is in Eleventh Street, and it only took a moment to summon the patrol wagon, in which the dying man was sent to the station house. A few moments later he was hurried to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Fighting was still going on in Eleventh Street about the house at No. 430 when the police arrived, but it stopped as soon as their presence became known to the participants in the riot. Antonio Colletti was found lying dead on the stoop. Gaspard Colletti, the second victim, had been picked up on the street and carried into a drug store.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital and Surgeon Christian found that the man was mortally wounded. He died in the hospital at 2 o'clock. Salvatore expired at 4:30 o'clock. Neither man was able to make an ante-mortem statement.

Vincenzo Spinella was searched at the police station and the holster of a revolver was found in his pocket. The revolver was missing, but the police are confident of locating it. His son, Frank, was captured by Detectives Bissert and Bonnoll. Father and son were locked up on a charge of homicide.

Joseph Colletti, thirty-one years old, whose forcible entrance into the East Eleventh Street house on Saturday night started the original quarrel, was also arrested. On his person was found a new revolver, one chamber of which had been emptied. A dozen witnesses of the murders who were interrogated by the police said they saw Spinella do the shooting. Three-fourths of these witnesses are reputable Italians living in the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy.

A half dozen others were locked up and will give their testimony at the hearing at the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Coroner Zucca viewed the bodies of the victims and gave permits for their removal.

Sick Persons in Burning House.

Two sick persons were carried by the police early last night out of a building at 507 Sixth Avenue, which was on fire. They were Mrs. Hanna Scott and Edward Jacobson. They were found on the fourth floor. They were not in danger at any time, but were taken out as a precaution. The building is occupied by W. Weiss, who keeps a clothing shop on the ground floor, and by tenants in the flats above. The loss will not exceed $600. The fire was discovered on the first floor about 6 o'clock.

Dies In a Railway Station.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21.—William H. Shelmire, who was pension agent for this district during the Administration of President Harrison, dropped dead to-night at a suburban station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had spent the day in the suburbs with his wife and children, and was on his way home when he expired. He was about sixty years of age.

Cession of Danish West Indies.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says: "I hear that Denmark and the United States are arranging that the Danish West Indies shall enter a zollverein with the United States, which may be a prelude to the cession of the islands to the American Government."

Contract for Montreal Elevators.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The Barnet and Record Company of Chicago have secured the contract for the construction of the Conners syndicate grain elevators in Montreal. J. S. Record of the firm is now here. He says work will be started as soon as possible upon the construction of a million-bushel elevator, with annexes with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels more. Most of the steel for construction will be secured in the United States.

AT THE HOTELS.

PLAZA—Hugh J. Cannon, Salt Lake City.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Charles McQuinston, United States Army; Charles Farmer, A. A. S., United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Richard Dobell, M. P., Canada; Capt. C. W. Elthicke, Chicago; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

MANHATTAN—Capt. James A. Emery, Eleventh United States Infantry.

GRAND—W. B. Day, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Work, A. D., & Sons, Sisterville, West Va.; G. T. Work, dry goods; H. H. Work, dry goods; William Baker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufman, gloves and trimmings; E. Kaufman, clothing; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery; 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Goodale, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Murray, Blanchard Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, stationery; Grand Hotel.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; P. H. Thomas, dry goods; A. H. Arthur, notions; Grand Hotel.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; J. J. Hoag, domestics and linens; S. L. Lorsch, cloaks and suits; F. L. Rehm, carpets and upholstery goods, 443 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Loewenstein Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks and velvets, 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Moses, J. E. & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. E. Moses, tailors' trimmings, 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Stricker, Putnam & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Stricker, woolens, 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Croft,

SENATOR CLARK'S DEFENSE

Says His Case Is Like Those of Payne and Ingalls.

WAS IGNORANT OF BRIBERY

Will Show that Votes Said to Have Been Bought Were Not Necessary to Elect Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate inquiry into the election of W. A. Clark of Montana is not yet ended, but the testimony intended to show that the election was brought about by the purchase of enough Republican votes to elect Mr. Clark is supposed to be in. Other witnesses are to be heard, but the friends of Mr. Clark are treating the case as closed, so far as the opposition is concerned.

There has been a long line of witnesses to the use of money, in sums of $10,000 for each member of the Legislature, with the son of the candidate appearing as the financial manager for his father. The State Treasurer of Montana has exhibited $30,000, surrendered by members who swore that they received it as the price of voting for Clark for Senator.

The defense that Mr. Clark relies upon is set forth in a statement issued to-night on his behalf. It is maintained that Mr. Clark ought to be permitted to retain his seat if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections that he did not know that anybody was being bribed and that those persons who were bribed were not necessary to the success of Mr. Clark in seeking the election.

In following out this theory for the benefit of Clark the cases of Payne of Ohio and Ingalls of Kansas, both having been charged with buying their way into the Senate, are quoted to sustain the contention of Mr. Clark. The Senate seemed to have no doubt that money was expended in both these cases to secure the election of the Senators concerned, but that the election was not brought about by bribery.

Testimony has been given in the Clark case to convey the impression that he did know of the effort to use money to convince members of the Legislature of the pecuniary advantage of voting for him, but the defense expects to dispose of these assertions and secure such a verdict as was rendered in the Payne case, that while corrupt practices were found in the Ohio Legislature when Payne was chosen, it had not been proved that Mr. Payne was aware of or connected with the procuration of his election by the use of money.

If the Senate is convinced that Clark was ignorant of the use of money in the Montana Legislature, Clark's defenders think it will treat his case as it did those of Payne and Ingalls, admitting that bribery was practiced, but that the beneficiary did not know anything about it.

There is no claimant for the $30,000 collected during the Montana election, and the money is now in the Senate safe.

ANSWERS MR. VON BREMSEN.

Mr. Unger Declares Change in Records of Pardon Cases Was Due to a Typewriter's Error.

Assistant District Attorney Unger yesterday, in discussing the charges made by Theodore Von Bremsen against the District Attorney's office in connection with the pardoning of Max Hustedt and John Sullivan, sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for burglary, admitted that the facts in the main were true, but that the entire trouble was due to an error, and not, as Mr. Von Bremsen made it appear, any intentional changing in the records of the case.

Judge Newburger, who presided at the trial, and is now in the South, sentenced Hustedt and Sullivan in June, 1897, to four years and six months in prison. Stenographer Peter P. McLaughlin took the testimony in the case. It is customary, after a conviction, for the stenographer to have transcribed an abstract of the testimony, which is filed with the other papers in the case for reference. Mr. McLaughlin dictated the usual abstract, but the typewriter, in copying the notes, made the story as told in the abstract appear that two witnesses had committed perjury.

When Mr. Von Bremsen was retained to apply for the pardons he went to the Clerk's office to look over the papers, and discovered what he thought was a good case based on the abstract. In time he obtained from the Clerk a certified copy of this paper. Then after he had filed his pardon papers he demanded that the District Attorney prosecute the two witnesses on the charge of perjury.

On looking over the papers the error in the abstract was at once discovered by the attachés of the District Attorney's office, and a copy of the minutes of the trial was ordered made. This paper did not indicate perjury on the part of any of the witnesses. A new and correct abstract was being prepared when Mr. Von Bremsen called on Pardon Clerk Flynn and denounced what he believed to be an attempt to change the records. Mr. Unger was summoned, and he tried to explain the matter to Mr. Von Bremsen, but the assistant District Attorney says the lawyer refused to accept his statement of the case.

Col. Gardiner, according to Mr. Unger, joined with Mr. Von Bremsen in asking Gov. Roosevelt for a pardon after going over the testimony. Mr. Unger says one of the prisoners had been before Judge Newburger about a year previous, and had made an excuse similar to the one used in the case then on trial for being near the scene of the burglary. Judge Newburger recognized the man and, Mr. Unger says, brought out many of the details of the first case in such a way that Col. Gardiner believed it might have influenced the jury and that a new trial would have been granted if an appeal had been taken.

Mr. Unger said the District Attorney's office would take no further notice of Mr. Von Bremsen's statements. Others connected with the office made similar statements.

Mr. Von Bremsen, when seen at his residence, 176 East Eightieth Street, yesterday, declined to talk further about the matter except to say that some of the statements attributed to him had been misquoted.

SIX IMMIGRANTS DETAINED.

Mother of One Says Daughter Was Brought Here Without Her Consent.

Acting on the request of the British Consul the immigration authorities yesterday detained the family of Edward Smith, consisting of man and wife, three children, and Elizabeth Turley, thirteen years of age, who was with them. The party, which arrived in the steerage of the Cunarder Campania, were held for investigation on the complaint of the mother of the Turley girl, who declares the Smiths, without her knowledge or consent, had taken the girl out of England. On the manifest of the Campania the girl appears as Smith's daughter.

At the Barge Office Smith told his side of the case. He said the girl had worked for his family for seven months at Blakeney, Norfolk County, England. Some time ago he decided to emigrate to Pennsylvania. He wrote to the mother of the Turley girl, who lives near Liverpool, and told her of his intention of taking Elizabeth with them. He told her the vessel on which they would sail. He did not hear from her, and so took the girl with him. The party will be brought before the Board of Special Inquiry to-day.

FOG-BOUND VESSELS MOVE.

Big Fleet Goes Out—Incoming Ships Keep Customs Officers Busy.

The almost impenetrable fog which hung over the harbor and the coast in this vicinity lifted during the late hours Saturday, and early yesterday morning the immense fleet of vessels collected outside the bar began to file into the harbor. At the same time the vessels which had been held in port unable to move through the mist, began to pass out. As a result the harbor presented the busiest scene of the year.

In the outgoing stream of craft there were twenty-one steamships, twenty-two schooners, two ships, and three barks, besides a miscellaneous collection of small craft. Among the incoming craft that had been held up off the Hook, were the American liner New York, the Cunarder Campania, the White Star freighter Cevic, and the Critic, from Leith and Dundee. All were behind time.

The customs officers were kept busy during the morning boarding the incoming vessels. So many of them came into Quarantine at almost the same time that many were forced to anchor and await their turn.

HELD FOR BRIDGEPORT CRIME.

Men in Custody at Newark Thought to be Burglars Who Nearly Murdered a Watchman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Several supposed tramps in jail here for fighting turn out to be members of a gang of burglars who are wanted by the Connecticut authorities for the shooting two weeks ago to-morrow night of Night Watchman Charles Morris at Bridgeport in the brewery which he was employed to guard. The men, who had been held on a charge of disorderly conduct, were remanded to-day in the Police Court to await the arrival of requisition papers from the Governor of Connecticut.

Policeman Patrick Delaney was on patrol duty Thursday evening when he heard two pistol shots fired in quick succession near Clay Avenue and Ogden Street, and hurrying toward the flashes saw one man standing with a revolver in his hand, while three others were running away from him. By prompt action Delaney brought about the arrest of all of them, and they were locked up in the Summit Avenue Station House, where they gave the names of Lewis, Oliver, O'Brien, and Anderson. Lewis was the man who fired the shots, and while running from the police he was seen to throw away his revolver. It proved to be a weapon of heavy calibre with several chambers still loaded. It was superior to the pistols usually found on tramps, and Capt. Daly of the precinct, concluding that his prisoners were of more importance than their appearance indicated, notified Capt. Cosgrove of the Newark detective force of the affair, and he, after looking them over, notified Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

When Assistant Superintendents Beutler and Dougherty of Pinkerton's saw the men yesterday they immediately identified Lewis as Frank Lashaway, alias "New York Whitie," who has served a term in the Albany Penitentiary. Oliver they found to be Henry Ogden, who is believed to have been the ringleader in the Bridgeport shooting, as he lived in that city up to about six years ago, and had a bad reputation there. He is known among criminals as "Connecticut Blackie," has served time in Montana, and was arrested in New York last month. O'Brien proved to be "Big Jim" Murphy. Anderson they did not know.

Watchman Morris was making his rounds in Eckart's brewery at Bridgeport on the night of Jan. 8, when at 12:45 o'clock, as he passed from one room to another, he suddenly heard the command "Hands up!" He threw up his heavy nightstick, there was a flash and a report, and he fell to the floor with a bullet through one of his lungs. The cracksmen fled, and he was carried to the hospital, where for several days he was expected to die. He is now believed to be on the road to recovery, although the bullet has not yet been located. A team of horses was stolen from Bridgeport the same night, perhaps by the same thieves.

Pinkerton's Detective Agency was called in a few days later to work with the Bridgeport police. They learned that Ogden with three strangers had been seen in various Bridgeport saloons and in the vicinity of Eckart's brewery on the evening of the shooting. Detectives Arnold and Cronin of Bridgeport brought witnesses who had seen the men to Newark this morning, and all identified the prisoners, with the exception of Anderson.

WIFE FEARS FOUL PLAY.

Disappearance of Walter Laidler After Reunion with Woman He Married Years Ago—Her Story.

Walter R. Laidler, a guest at Smith & McNell's Hotel, in Washington Street, disappeared from there last Wednesday evening, leaving behind him the wife to whom he had been reunited only two months ago, after a separation of ten years, and with whom he had arrived from England that very day. There had been no quarrel between them, she says, and people at the hotel believe that her fears that he has met with foul play may have some foundation. Mrs. Laidler is almost distracted with grief over the affair, and so convinced is the hotel management of the truth of her story that Seabrook Waddell, a cashier there, has taken her into his own home in Greenville, N. J., while efforts are made to find her husband.

According to Mrs. Laidler, they were married in England ten years ago. Her husband was then poor, and leaving his bride, started for America to make his fortune. All these years he has supported her by regular remittances, and his letters told of constant prosperity until about three years ago, when she heard from him that he had lost all he had accumulated. He wrote last November, however, stating that he had repaired his losses, and had prepared a splendid home for her in California. Two days after the receipt of this letter, and while she was still admiring photograms of the place which it inclosed, her husband appeared in person and bade her prepare to accompany him to the new home. She says he had plenty of money, and distributed gold double eagles among her relatives as souvenirs.

They came over on the White Star liner Oceanic, which reached her pier Wednesday morning. They decided to spend a week in this city before starting West, and after going to the hotel they went to the Post Office, where Mr. Laidler received a large bundle of letters from the general delivery. Some of these he read while they were at dinner at a Broadway restaurant, and she made a playful remark about a few being in a woman's handwriting. She remembers now, she says, that he turned white, and that his hand trembled as she spoke.

They returned to Smith & McNell's, and in the evening he said he would go out to make arrangements about their baggage. He offered her a considerable sum of money, but she refused it, saying that he had better remain the custodian of their funds until she had become more familiar with American currency. Then he left the hotel, and she has not since seen or heard from him.

CARRIED SMALLPOX AROUND.

Disease Detected on a Man's Second Visit to Bellevue Hospital—Went to City Lodging House.

A case of smallpox to which probably hundreds of persons had been exposed was detected last night at Bellevue Hospital. The sufferer is Willis Brown, twenty-nine years old, a laborer who has been living with Mrs. Jackson, at 236 West Forty-first Street. He arrived from North Carolina on Friday on the steamship Jefferson of the Old Dominion Line. He had been employed on the Virginia Beach Railway as a laborer, and previous to going South lived in this State working on farms.

Brown walked into Bellevue at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and complained of being ill. Dr. Emerson and Dr. Sellings examined him. They declared he had a disease which is not received into Bellevue. The only place for him was the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, but that institution does not receive patients on Sunday.

Brown was turned into the street and wandered about all day. He rode to the Harlem River and down to the Battery on surface cars, and about 6 o'clock happened back again in the neighborhood of Bellevue. He saw an ambulance passing and inquired from the driver the directions to the city lodging house. He was told it was at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and he went there. He was admitted when he told his story with the understanding that he could stay for the night only.

The man in charge noticed about 9 o'clock that Brown was very sick, and he decided to send him back to Bellevue. When he reached the hospital the second time he was received by Dr. Cunningham. Dr. Cunningham took him into the small office of the general reception room, and had not examined the man very long before he discovered unmistakable symptoms of smallpox. He notified Night Captain John McHale of his suspicion, and Capt. McHale at once isolated the patient. He put him in a detached ward and notified the Health Department.

Dr. Hubbard went at once to Bellevue. He confirmed Dr. Cunningham's diagnosis and the patient was transferred without loss of time to the reception hospital for contagious diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, where he will be detained until such time as he can be taken to North Brothers Island.

There were ninety-five men in the lodging house and all will be vaccinated. The place was disinfected without loss of time. Every precaution has been taken to prevent contagion.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

STANDARD VOTING MACHINE

A Number of Them Placed on Exhibition in This City.

How the Citizen Records His Vote and This Mechanical Device Registers It.

The Standard Voting Machine Company, which is seeking to have its machine adopted by the Police Commissioners for use at the elections in this city, has one on exhibition at 170 Fifth Avenue, and also at the City Club, the Republican County Committee Rooms, Tammany Hall, the office of the State Superintendent of Elections, and the Republican and Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn. At each of these places the machine cannot only be inspected, but practically tested under the direction of an agent of the company. This is the latest mechanical device for casting and registering votes at an election, and it has been used with success at regular elections in Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Ithaca.

The instrument is about four feet square and ten inches deep, and stands upon legs which bring the top about six feet above the floor. Before the face of it, upon which the voting is done, is a curtain running upon a semi-circular rod, and reaching to within about two feet of the floor, which incloses the voter as in a booth, while he casts his vote in secret. On this face of the machine are arranged upon cardboard strips in parallel columns the names of the candidates and the titles of the offices to be filled, exactly as on the present blanket ballot, with party names and emblems at the top. Along the left of each column is a series of pointers, one for each office, and at the top a knob by which the whole series can be moved at once, so as to point to the names of the candidates to be voted for. There are eight of these columns, with spaces for thirty offices in each, consecutively numbered from top to bottom. On the right-hand side is a series of slits, each covered with a slide, corresponding to the spaces in the columns for the names of candidates. When one of these slides is pushed open a space in revealed in which the name of a candidate not on any of the tickets may be written by the independent voter. The writing is upon a paper roll behind the surface, which moves along with every recording of a vote.

As the voter approaches the machine the curtain is open, hanging to his left, and then the whole mechanism of the front is so locked that nothing can be moved. He swings a pendent lever over from his left to the right, which throws the curtain around behind him, shutting his action from view, and there it is locked so that it cannot be moved back until he is through. Then he turns the knob at the top of his ticket to the right, which sets every pointer in that column to the names of the candidates and locks every other column, so that none of the pointers can be moved. That is all there is to voting a straight ticket.

If he wishes to split his ticket, however, he can move one pointer in his column with his finger, and that releases all others in the same line across the ballot, and he can turn the corresponding one in any other column, but only one. The turning of that one locks all the rest, so that it is impossible to vote for more than one candidate for the same office, but the pointer can be turned back and the choice changed if a mistake is made. This variation from the straight ticket can be carried to any extent by turning back pointers on the column first selected and pushing forward the corresponding ones in any other column.

If the voter desires to designate a candidate of his own choice not on any of the tickets, he can push open the slide on the right in the line of the proper office and write the name on the paper surface in the slit, but after that has been done no pointer in the same line can be again changed. The movement of the slide has locked the whole line. When the occupant of the booth has arranged his vote to his satisfaction he swings back the lever which moves the curtain, and that movement throws back all the pointers and locks the voting mechanism again, at the same time registering the vote in the back of the machine, whic his locked from view. It is then ready for the next elector.

The top space of each column is for Presidential Electors, as with the present ballot, and it is to be voted as a whole, as is also the case now; but the corresponding space covered with a slide on the right, for independent voting, is a wide one, in which may be written, for instance, "Republican Electors, except so and so; add so and so," whereby a voter may scratch a candidate whom he dislikes. The order of the columns and of the offices is the same as with the present ballot. At the upper left-hand corner is a small opening in which figures are placed recording the number of voters who have cast their ballots. In each polling place there are to be also the customary directions for voters, fac similes of the ballot, and two small "dummies" of the front of the machine, with two columns and five pointers in each, upon which the working of the front and of the separate pointers can be shown and practiced. Voting a straight ticket is a matter of an instant, and it has been found that 100 votes can be recorded in an hour.

While the voting has been going on, every vote for each candidate has been recorded inside of the machine. This registering part of the machine is on the back and is inclosed by doors, which are locked while the polling is in process. They cannot be unlocked until the lever which works the curtain, and which releases and closes the voting mechanism, has been securely locked to the left by the Inspector when the polls close. When this registering mechanism is finally disclosed on opening the doors steel columns appear behind the voting columns in front, with slits corresponding to the spaces for the names of candidates and numbered in the same order, and in these are figures which show the total vote for each candidate. There can be no defective ballots or disputed votes, and no part of this device can get out of order so long as the machine works at all. The count is there complete, and all that is necessary in making returns is to transcribe the figures for each candidate for each office upon the return blanks, under the inspection of the election officers and the watchers. No figure as it stands on the machine can be changed, as all are locked in their position and cannot be moved until the lever in front has been unlocked and moved to a certain mark on the semi-circular curtain rod. Then are the wheels upon which the figures are inscribed so released that they can be moved and set back to zero.

Sometimes two or more persons are to be chosen for the same office, as Coroners, Assessors, members of school boards, &c. By some simple changes in the back of the machine before its use begins at a particular election it can be so adjusted with reference to a group of candidates for a certain office that the pointer for each can be moved in the same column or in different columns without interfering with the working of the rest of the ballot. If the same candidate is nominated for indorsed by more than one party and his name appears in more than one column, there is another device, by which every vote cast for him and no more is recorded. At the bottom of the machine in front, below the columns for the names of candidates, there is an arrangement for voting "Yes" or "No" on Constitutional amendments or any proposition submitted to a vote of the people. The voting is done by simply turning a pointer to the word "Yes" or the word "No," and the vote is recorded, as in voting for candidates; but if there is a qualification for voting on any of these propositions, so that some of the electors are excluded from the privilege, there is a bar which can be so adjusted by the Inspector when such an elector is to vote that the pointers relating to such propositions cannot be moved.

It has been noted that in moving the separate pointers in splitting a ticket there is a slight click which may be heard by the Inspector outside of the curtain, revealing the fact that the voter does not vote "straight." A voter, however, may do a confusing amount of this clicking and still vote straight in the end if he chooses, or he can easily move any pointer with his thumb and finger, instead of merely pushing it over, and make no click at all. There is, in fact, no way by which any one outside of the curtain can judge of his voting except so far as he chooses to reveal it.

New Steamship Line to Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 21.—A large steamer of the Intercolonial Steamship Company came here to-day from New York and took on the first load sent from this port to Cuba. This marks the beginning of a new enterprise, including the erection of grain elevators and the establishing of a steamship line between this and other ports and Cuba. The plan is backed by the Grand Trunk Railway.

SUNDAY AMONG BOHEMIANS.

Instruction and Recreation Provided for a Large Colony of Foreign Origin in New York.

How do the large colonies of citizens of foreign origin in New York, to whom Sunday closing laws are an abomination, spend the Sabbath? This is a question that is often asked. In the case of the Bohemians, at least, it can be said that they have provided themselves with facilities for spending the day agreeably and profitably.

In New York there are about 75,000 Bohemians, 55,000 of whom reside in Manhattan, on the east side, mostly between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets. Formerly the colony was centred about Second and Third Streets, but seven years ago they began to migrate to the above-mentioned locality, where they are now firmly established about their rallying places, National Hall, on Seventy-third Street, and Sokol Hall, on Seventy-first Street, near First Avenue, the headquarters of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol, or Bohemian Gymnastic Association. National Hall is used for the functions of half a hundred Czech societies. Sokol Hall enjoys the proud distinction of being the property of the members of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol, of which J. Kadlec is President. It was erected three years ago at a cost of $50,000, and is the favorite resort of the colony, especially on Sundays, when they are sure of being provided with harmless merriment, leavened with features that combine both amusement and instruction.

The building is not sumptuously equipped by any means, but it answers the purpose for which it was intended. It comprises a large hall, with galleries and a stage, capable of accommodating 1,500 persons; a smaller hall in the basement, where meals are served at moderate prices; a billiard room with four tables, a bowling alley, shower baths, a couple of bars—for the Bohemian deprived of beer or wine would be a forlorn individual indeed—and last, but not least, a free circulating library, which contains about two thousand books in the Czech language—histories of various countries, and all of an educational character. There are also a few books in English.

The large hall is the pride of the gymnasts, for here, when the hall is not otherwise engaged, the trapezes, rings, and bars are used by the juvenile and adult classes of both sexes, who train under the direction of Ferdinand Martyny. The Bohemians are renowned all over the European Continent as gymnasts, and the New York Bohemians have several first-rate gymnasts among them. There was some talk of sending some of them to Paris this year with Mr. Martyny, but the project had to be abandoned as being too costly.

All are welcome at Sokol Hall, whether members of the association or not. Yesterday afternoon the hall was crowded to the doors. And a stranger would not have failed to remark that while there was scarcely standing room to be had, and men formed a very large proportion of the audience, nearly all the occupants of the seats were women and children. The men stood in the rear and down the aisles.

The feature of the programme provided was a lecture, with stereopticon views, by Dr. J. F. Chmlicek. Dr. Chmlicek was a surgeon in the volunteer army, and in the late war served in the camp at Tampa. Some months ago he was ordered to Manila, but he never got further than San Francisco, from which place he recently returned after service in the military hospitals. Dr. Chmlicek described his experiences in the West, and showed his auditors the scenery and described the geographical features of the places he had visited. Prof. Rabsch and his orchestra furnished excellent music, and solo and chorus singing and performances of a couple of one-act plays wiled away the rest of the afternoon in a manner that, as the unstinted applause indicated, was highly satisfactory to everybody.

MOLINEUX MURDER EVIDENCE.

Case of the Prosecution Expected to be Closed To-morrow.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne now expects to close the testimony for the prosecution in the Molineux case to-morrow afternoon. Hand-writing experts Hagan and Kinsley will go on the stand this morning and tell of their chemical tests on writing exhibit F. This exhibit is the one in which a correction of the address was made, and their evidence will corroborate that of Heckman, the letter-box man, if they find that different ink was used in the corrected address from that used in writing the original. Mr. Osborne declares that he is satisfied with the result of the chemical tests made by the two experts.

Mrs. M. A. Gelle, the former housekeeper at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, has not yet been found. It is declared that her testimony would be of little value, but nevertheless extraordinary efforts are being made to locate her. Beyond her testimony, that of the experts, and the possible recall of Cornish, Mr. Osborne will have little to offer unless he is able to get the two New Jersey witnesses he is after to volunteer to testify.

One of the first efforts of the defense will be to break down the testimony of Nicholas Heckman as to his acquaintance with Molineux and the latter's rental of letter boxes. The three letter carriers on the route in which his store is situated will be among the first witnesses called, and they will flatly contradict some of the statements of other witnesses who have had business relations with Mr. Heckman will also go on the stand. Dr. E. Styles Potter, who was the second physician called in to attend Mrs. Adams after she took the poison, will be one of the chief witnesses for the defense. He was not called by the prosecution, and his evidence in some details will contradict that of Dr. Hitchcock, who was called by the People. It is also possible that Mrs. Gelle will come forward at the proper time as a witness for the defense.

GEN. WHEELER AND HIS MEN.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 21.—B. F. Whaley, a Hoosier volunteer, writes from Paniqui, Province of Tarlac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, making the following reference to Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

"How could a single man in our ranks, be he veteran or 'rooky,' make even a wry face at his trials of war when that venerable 'cotton-headed' Southern war horse and hero of El Caney and San Juan, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, is at the front of our column, leading the way through swamps, across rivers, and into dense jungles, now and then dismounting from his horse and bidding some exhausted soldier to get into the saddle, while he, taking the gun of the private, marched along with us, chatting with the men about him in a gleeful, familiar way, causing them to forget every sensation of hunger and fatigue and to remember only that they were defenders of the flag?

"When we left Angeles in October, Gen. Wheeler gave imperative command that no soldier should start upon this march burdened with an ounce of unnecessary incumbrance. Consequently we are at present the raggedest, dirtiest, nakedest, most dilapidated and weather-beaten set of lads upon which the sunshine and rains of Luzon ever descended.

"Since starting on this campaign we have been completely cut off from the rest of the world. We have met with but little resistance and no loss of life. In fact, the natives seem more inclined to welcome us as benefactors."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...	5:05	Moon rises..11:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:22	Gov. Isl'd..	11:32	H. Gate....1:38
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..	....|	Gov. Isl'd..	....|	H. Gate....1:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Barbados	12:00 M.	.....
Talisman, Gaudeloupe	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wartburg, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	.....
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Auguste Victoria, Napes, &c.	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Our name is familiar to you through type—it would be more pleasantly familiar through clothes. At our Remnant Sale there's the double pleasure of getting them good and getting them cheap.

Suits to order $14.00, formerly $20.00 to $40.00; Trousers $4.00, formerly $5.00 to $10.00. About 250 Overcoat lengths at $16.00. All fancy Vestings, silk trimmed, formerly $10.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Full dress or tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.00. The up-to-date Raglan, skeleton lined, $25.00. If you haven't the time to try them on, we will take all the risk. Money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roriama, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para	7:00 A. M.	.....
John Sanderson, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within te minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 823, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 826, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 827, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 82, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 83, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 83 and up to Feb. 817, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 817, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 84, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day. Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 23, Yokohama Jan. 3, and Honolulu Jan. 12, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Oklo, Hull, Jan. 6.
Pauillac, Pauillac, Jan. 6.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Andes, Jamaica, Jan. 17.
Anuiteja, Algiers, Jan. 9.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 17.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
St. Jerome, St. Michael's, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Albers, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Manitou, London, Jan. 14.
Palatia, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Dona Maria, Lisbon, Jan. 10.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Aller, Bremen, Jan. 18.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 20.

Arrived.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Havre Jan. 13. South of Fire Island at 10:20 P. M.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg Jan. 5, and Portland, Eng., 6th, to the United States Shipping Company. In Quarantine at 12:05 A. M. 22d.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Wilkes, Liverpool Jan. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M. 20th and anchored owing to dense fog.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban license,) Smith, Manzanillo Jan. 9 and Cienfuegos 12th, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Campbell, Yokohama, &c., Aug. 15, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol Dec. 31 and Swansea Jan. 4, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Seminole, Searse, Boston, to W. P. Clyde.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Jan. 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 21, 9:30 P. M., northwest, 23 miles an hour, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.

SS Kentigern, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.

SS El Norte, for New Orleans.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) for London.

SS Henry L. Gaw, for Baltimore.

SS Belfenden, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.

SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, Genoa, &c.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Bremen.

SS Ragusa, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco.

SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) for Newcastle.

SS American, (Dutch.) for Rotterdam.

SS Horda, (Nor.,) for Honolulu.

SS King Gruffyd, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

SS La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) for Shanghai, &c.

SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from Hull for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from New York, arr. here to-day.

Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Nordby, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Cuxhaven for New York to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Silk Sale.

The most potent achievement that secured economic distinction for the Silk department was the acquisition of immense quantities at the rates quoted before the recent large advance in price.

The following items should establish cordial relations between Macy's and all who have not heretofore grown familiar with our way.

75c. Brocaded India Silks at 59c.

Black Brocaded India Silks, twenty desirable styles—principally polka dots and small floral designs. It is one of the Black Silks that will not cr

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

50c Silk-and-Cotton Foulards at 25c

THE Rotunda is given over to them; nearby counters and shelves hold a share, for we had enough faith in this pretty fabric to buy

a hundred and nine thousand yards

—hence, the half price. Charming stuff in two hundred and four designs—mostly the favored blue grounds, but there are light ones, too; some strewn with tiny flowers.

Silk-and-cotton, because this filmy fabric is strong when made this way, while the silk gives ample sheen.

Such dress goods news will bring large response—but there is large preparation—over five hundred feet of counter space, so divided that there shall be no crowding, and a corps of salespeople equal to all demands. And they are as enthusiastic over the goods as we are and as you will be.

A Trade Sale of China and Glass

We have no idea of interesting careless folks in our advertising—at least it is hopeless to expect much in that direction. It is the man or woman who thinks; who, better still, knows—the one who values money, having much or little of it, that comes here for supplies.

And, to thinking folks, "trade sales" stand for something—and are interesting. They are measures of the buying power of the business. We do not mark down prices because it is a certain day or "because it is you," or because we want to celebrate—we buy great lots below value and give you the advantage. As a rule, the things we offer in "trade sales" are made to our order—of full standard quality but cheaper because our order stops time-waste. That is all. It operates in American mills and in French factories—wherever it is advisable to move large quantities of goods quickly.

And, hence, to-day's sale of Table China (in the Basement) and of the wanted Odd Pieces of China and Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass (on the Main Floor.)

Details that follow state the savings, as measured by every-day fair prices—

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 10c—

These are Austrian goods, neatly decorated in flowers and gold. Tea plates, breakfast plates, after-dinner cups and saucers, tea cups and saucers. All good value at 25c each—though you may choose at 10c.

A Group at 25c

French and Austrian china and English porcelain. Actual values are $6 to $9 a dozen—a fair proportion at the latter figure. All are attractively decorated in colors and gold. The tables hold bread-and-butter, tea and course plates, cracker jars, after-dinner cups and saucers.

A Group at 50c

This is all French china—breakfast plates, dinner plates, comports, bon-bon dishes, olive dishes, tea cups and saucers, inkwells. The lowest valuation on the least expensive kind is $8.50 a dozen—that for the breakfast plates. Other pieces in this lot are worth $10 and $12 a dozen.

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 75c—

A collection of elegant French plates, made up almost entirely of Haviland's goods. There are breakfast, dinner, tea and soup plates, all of which are full $1.50 values.

A Group at $1—

All plates—dinner, breakfast, tea and soup. The same make and quality as those reduced to 75c, but these have costlier decorations. They are easily worth $1.50 ea.

A Group at Just Half Prices—

Fine French and Austrian china and Wedgwood Jasper comprise this collection. There are salad bowls at 75c, ice cream trays at $1.50 and $2, celery trays at 75c to $1.10, ice cream sets at $6, comports at 65c to 85c, jugs at $1.35 to $1.85, fish sets at $2.50, steins at 50c, chocolate pots at $1.25 to $1.85. There's not a piece in this gathering worth less than double its present price.

Dinner Sets

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations. This quality cannot be bought from the manufacturers to-day at this price.

$8.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 styles of decoration. The wholesale price is higher.

$11—English porcelain; 113 pieces; green underglaze decoration; value $14. Another sort, with 125 pieces, at $15, though worth $20.

$15—American porcelain; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and gold; value $20.

$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; all handles gilded; an especially good value.

$20—English porcelain; 145 pieces; blue underglaze decoration; value $27.50.

And these sets of French china—

125 pieces, $125; value $200.
124 pieces, $65; value $95.
120 pieces, $52; value $80.
113 pieces, $45; value $60.

Dinner Sets

Also some French china sets at $20, that are worth $27.50; and some at $25, worth $35. The dinner sets are conveniently arranged in the Chinaware Store, Basement.

Cut Glass

Richly cut—American, the best. All in new, desirable designs. This list shows savings—present prices compared with regular valuation:

Water tumblers, $2.25 doz.; worth $4. Some at $5, worth $9; others at $10, worth $20.
Olive Dishes, $1.75 each; worth $2.75.
Jelly Plates, $3; worth $4.
Pitchers, 2-pint, $5; worth $10.
Bowls, 8-in., $3.50; worth $5; some at $5, worth $7, and at $5.50, worth $8.
Flower Vases, 18-in., $7.50, worth $10; 14-in., $3.50, worth $5; 12-in., $2.75, worth $3.75.
Attractive prices on syrups, oils, salts and peppers and knife-rests.

Bric-a-Brac

Exceptionally good values in Teplitz vases and figures, and Sevres mounted vases, in exquisite designs and decorations.

Teplitz vases, 85c, instead of $1.25; $2.50, instead of $3.50; $4.50, instead of $6.50.
Teplitz figures at 60c, instead of 90c; 85c, instead of $1.25; $1, instead of $1.50.
Sevres vases at $27.50, instead of $40; at $35, instead of $50; $40 instead of $60.

Lamps and Globes

Some elegant lamps remain from the specially selected Holiday stock. To them are added about 150 fine samples—priced—

$6 to $8 kinds at $4, $8.50 to $12 kinds at $6, $13.50 to $18 kinds at $9.

Ruby Lamp Globes in deep rich color, with beautifully etched lace and floral designs, in 9, 10 and 12 in. sizes are newly priced:
9-in., at $1; regularly $2
10-in., at $1.50; regularly $2.50
12-in., at $2.50; regularly $3.50

Muslin Underwear It has been a great sale — this January distribution of white goods, and like all occasions here there has been the utmost freedom. Everybody has examined the sample pieces to their hearts content. Of course, mussed pieces—lots of them, and the pieces used in decoration. A washing will cure all the ills, but to-day they must get out of here—

$1.25 for $1.75 and $2 Night Gowns
$1 for $1.50 Night Gowns
65c for $1 Night Gowns
50c for 75c Drawers
18c for 25c Drawers
$1 for $1.75 White Petticoats
65c for 90c and $1 White Petticoats
$2 for $3 Eiderdown Robes

—not very many of any of these lots, and surely not many of any one size. But think of the saving!

$1 for $2.25 and $2.50 Cashmere Waists—solid colors.
$1 for $1.50 and $2.50 Waists of pretty Mercerized cotton. Broken sizes.
Mohair Waists, $1 and $2—values up to $3.75. And velveteen Waists at $3, values up to $6.50. Just a few.

We have called in most of the remaining lots of Muslin Underwear and this fourth week promises to be one of the most important of the sale. Too bad that prices are going so much higher right off, but do our best we must pay more. Lucky if you get enough from our present stocks to last you a year. Second Floor.

Housekeeping Linens

IMPORTANT SAVINGS

16-in.-wide bleached Crash at 5c a yard, instead of 8c.
Roller Towels, made from 2½ yards of bleached crash, for 10c.
45c for 65c hemstitched Towels.

And these are merest hints. More than thirty rather important lots are told of in the detail that follows.

It's the best linen news we've printed in a twelve-month—reductions at the very time we are surest of having to pay higher prices.

Why? If you have a friend who manufactures he can explain. A furnace company year after year showed a balance earned, but it was never available for dividends—"there's our profit, gentlemen; a warehouse full of metal." But it took a new management to work out real cash. We are paying higher prices for the linens we are ordering for future shipments; we are finding "bargains" where stocks of this, that and other must be turned into cash for dividend-paying.

Will you take a dividend as well, by getting enough of these goods for present and prospective wants? None for dealers—hence, we shall feel free to decline deliveries where we believe the goods are bought to sell again.

6¼c a yard for 10c Crash, brown or bleached, 20 in. wide; or, 16 in. Crash, twilled.
12½c for 18c Glass Toweling, checked; and 20 in. bleached Twilled Crash.

Towels—

10c for 15c Huckaback Towels, fringed, 18x38 in.
12½c for German Damask Towels, bleached, 21x45 in., knotted fringe.
19c for Old Bleach Huckaback Towels, 20x39 in., fringed.
25c for 35c Bath Towels (Turkish, cotton), 23x45 in.
35c for 50c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 23x45 in.
45c for 65c fancy-weave Bleached Towels, 25x44 in.

Table Cloths—

$1.30 for 2-yard square German Damask Cloths; fringed:
2x2½ yards at $1 60. 2x3 yards at $1.90.

Fourth avenue side.

Table Cloths—

16-inch Doilies to match, 85c instead of $1 a dozen.
$1.75 for 2-yd. long cloths of pretty Irish Damask; 3-yd. at $2.75.
$2.90 for 2x2½ yard Cloths, instead of $3.50.
26-inch Napkins to match at $2.90 a dozen.

Table Linen by the Yard—

35c for 63-in. Bohemian Linen.
40c for loom-dice Linen, 56 in. wide.
56c for bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide.
75c for bleached Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide.
$1 for Scotch Double Damask, 70 in. wide.
$1.25 for $1.75 Double Damask, 2 yards wide.

Napkins—50c, 75c, 85c, $1.50, $2 and $3 a dozen. Some big Dinner Napkins at $4.25, but they are the regular standard $5.50 kind. There are **Fancy Linens** as well—Tray Cloths, Hemstitched Tea Cloths and the like—just as cheap as the other linens we've told of.

Notions Many little things at little prices. And though trifling in cost, still big in importance. The numerous things for the sewing-room and toilet table should be good, dependable. No trash can get into these stocks. That's worth remembering while noting your wants in this list:

Stockinet Dress Shields, Nos. 1 and 2, 5c pr.
Light-weight Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, 7c pair.
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, Nos. 3 and 4, 7c pair.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 2c card.
Prussian Binding, black or white, 12c piece.
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spool, 3c.
Safety Pins, black or white, card of 1 doz., 2c.
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c.
Cotton Tape, bundle of assorted widths, 2c, 12c and 25c.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c.
Needle Books, 4 papers needles and darners, 3c.
Combination Needle and Pin Books, 5c, 10c.
Safety Pin Books, 2 doz. assorted sizes, 5c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c doz.
Pin Books, assorted sizes, 3c.
Hair Pins, bundle of 10 papers, 4c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.
Hair Pin Cabinets, 3c.
Egg Darners, 3c.
Women's Cotton Side Garters, 8c pair.
Women's Silk Side Garters, 10c pair.
Women's Fancy Frilled Side Garters, 10c pr.
Women's Fancy Frilled Garters, trimmed with satin bows and fancy buckles, 15c pair.

Tenth street.

Trunks at Half Price

One of the three best trunk makers we know of—and one of the three lives away over in Paris—asks us once or twice a year to sell his sample line for him. This maker doesn't retail, so the samples get much less handling than do those in retail stores—in fact, most of these haven't a mar or a scratch.

Just seventy-five—no two alike—and probably it will be fairest to sell none of them until 9 o'clock. That will give all a chance who care to come.

Men's trunks, women's trunks, women's hat trunks, steamer trunks. Cheapest is $5.50 regularly. It will be $2.75. Then by easy steps to the very finest—a $33.50 trunk. That will be $16.75.

Selling starts at nine o'clock. Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Early Spring Millinery

A special show day. Off to Florida or other sunny clime? Our help to your readiness.

But whether you go away or not, you'll thank us for this peep of what is to be.

Paris says "bleu." You may not like the spelling, but you will like the hats.

Broadway window and Show-room on Second floor.

Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables

LOWER PRICES

Mill men are charging higher prices on new business, even the sheep man can put on airs now-a-days, but odd cases of goods are just "remnants" to producers and commission men, and what's the difference if they go at a loss?

$8 a pair for $10 Blankets, 78x86 in.
$3 a pair for $3.50 Blankets, 72x82 in.; weighing 5½ lbs.
$2 a pair for $2.50 Blankets, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$1.25 for $1.65 Marseilles Bed Spreads.
$1.95 for $2.50 Marseilles Bed Spreads.
85c. for $1.25 Crocheted Bed Spreads.
$3.25 for $3.75 Down Quilts—figured sateen both sides.
95c. for $1.25 Cotton Comfortables.
$1.20 for $1.50 Comfortables, silkoline; ruffled.

Ninth street aisle, Main floor.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store—the Trunks; Corsets at 45c.; several of the special lots of Hosiery; Women's and Children's Gloves—kidskin and others; Fur Scarfs and Muffs; three hundred Remnants of Table Linen.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE

National Commission Makes Suggestions for Legislation.

WANTS EMPLOYES PENSIONED

Also Declares that the Civil Service Rules Should Be Extended to Colonial Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the sixteenth annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, just submitted to the President, the commission refers to hitherto unknown phases of the service, and remarks on the importance of a merit system in our colonial possessions, and the necessity of providing for superannuated employes.

The report opens with a preliminary statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are approximately 75,000 classified positions and 107,000 unclassified positions; of the latter, 71,007 are occupied by fourth-class Postmasters. There are 19,446 positions in the executive service in the District of Columbia, and more than 162,000 distributed among the States and Territories. The commission states that the expenditures for salaries for the entire service, classified and unclassified, is approximately $104,000,000 per annum, a large increase having resulted from the war with Spain.

During the year 283 different kinds of examinations were held. Of the positions classified, 72 per cent. are subject to examinations for which a good common school education is a sufficient training, such as clerk in the departmental, Post Office, and customs services, and railway mail clerk; 22 per cent. are subject to registration tests, including no educational examination, but requiring applicants to furnish evidence as to their ability as workmen, experience, physical qualifications, and age. The positions of fireman, watchman, and janitor, as well as various positions included in the mechanical trades, are filled in this way. Only 6 per cent. of the classified positions are subject to technical examinations requiring special or technical knowledge in addition to a general education, such as Patent Office examiner, stenographer and typewriter, draughtsman, and nautical expert.

During the year 47,956 persons were examined for all branches of the service, an increase of 2,244 over last year. Of this number, 35,682 passed and 12,274 failed. The total number of appointments made during the year on certificates of the commission was 9,056. Reference is also made to the results of the commission's investigations of charges of political assessments, in which connection attention is called to extracts in the appendix to the report of debates in Congress at the time of the passage of the civil service law, as tending to show that it was the intention of Congress to prevent solicitations, either in person or in writing, of persons in the public service, and also to prevent members of either house of Congress and persons in the public service from soliciting other persons in the public service, either directly or indirectly.

The commission for the first time discusses the question of providing a retirement fund for superannuated employes. It refers to the report of the joint commission of Congress in 1893, appointed to inquire into the organization of the executive departments in Washington, in which it was shown that of 17,073 employes 1,416 were sixty years of age or over, 288 seventy years or over, and 40 eighty years or over. Reference is also made to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1897, who, "recognizing the difficulties under which the Treasury Department labored with aged and incapacitated employes hindering the proper performance of the work, created an honorable service roll," which action was questioned by Congress, and a provision adopted prohibiting the establishment of such a roll or a civil pension roll. The commission states:

"It must be admitted, however, that the question of the superannuation of employes is a serious one confronting those who are responsible for the proper and efficient administration of the work of the executive service."

The last report of the Commissioner of Pensions is quoted wherein he recommends the establishment of a retirement fund by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of the employes in his bureau. The commission states that many years will elapse before any question will arise in regard to a retirement fund for appointees through its examinations, the average age of whom is only twenty-eight years, but remarks:

"There are employes, however, who entered the service before the passage of the civil service law, and have become incapacitated by age after having rendered faithful and efficient service. While under the civil service act and rules, inefficiency is considered just cause for dismissal, appointing officers naturally hesitate to dismiss old employes who have become incapacitated after rendering long, faithful, and efficient service, but it would seem that some provision ought to be made so that the work of the Government may not be embarrassed by their retention.

"It is suggested that the question of enacting a law providing for a retirement fund for incapacitated employes, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of employes, is worthy of the serious attention of Congress. Such a law would not be open to the objection of establishing a civil pension list, and if it should be enacted the Government would be the chief gainer, as the employes placed upon the retired list because of their inefficiency would be succeeded by active and energetic persons in the prime of life."

Gratifying progress is shown in the remarkably small per cent. of removals now made from the classified service. The civil service law requires that removals from positions subject to examination shall not be made for political or religious reasons, but the order of the President of July 27, 1897, prohibiting removals from competitive positions except for just cause, and requiring that the reasons for removals shall be given in writing and made a part of the records of the office, has had a most salutary effect. Only 9.19 per cent. of those appointed through the commission's examinations have been removed from the departmental service during the last sixteen years, or a little over seven-tenths of 1 per cent. a year.

A large number of temporary appointments without examination, 7,559, was made during the year. In explanation of this the commission states:

"The revision of the rules in May, 1896, brought into the classified service about 31,000 positions in services which are known as 'field' service, scattered throughout the United States, the positions belonging to which were either of a technical character or below the clerical grade. Many of the temporary appointments were made to these positions."

The commission dwells at length on the question of a merit system for the civil service of our colonial possessions. It is urged that the Spanish method of making appointments for political or personal reasons, without due regard to the qualifications of appointees, be avoided. It also calls attention to the language used by the Philippine Commission in its proclamation to the natives promising them an honest, economical, and efficient civil service, and states:

"This promise made by the authorized agents of the United States cannot be fulfilled unless the practice, with its corrupting influence, of distributing appointments as personal favors or political rewards, through which Spain lost her colonies, is superseded by a well-administered merit system. The patronage system has been tried in this country and found wanting. In 1882, the year before the passage of the civil service law, the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal service reported that the civil service of the country under that system was inefficient, extravagant, and in many instances corrupt. The necessity of good administration, the committee stated, imperatively demanded a change. The introduction, therefore, of the patronage system into the government of the Philippines, after the condemnation of that system at home, cannot be accomplished without breaking faith with the Filipinos, who have been promised an honest, economical, and efficient government.

"The training given to young men in this country renders them better qualified to grapple with new conditions than the training received in England or Holland, which have been so successful in the government of colonies. This is shown by the successful management of large industrial and commercial enterprises in this country. In the administration of the government of our new possessions, this Government must compete with the management of private enterprises in securing and retaining the services of able men. This can only be done, as discovered by other countries, after long experience, by giving a tenure dependent on faithful and efficient service and not subject to political changes at home; by making the pay for such services commensurate with the importance of the positions and the dangers and inconveniences which they involve, and by encouraging promotions from the lower grades to the highest in the service.

"The commission therefore strongly urges that no unnecessary delay should occur in bringing the great bulk of the civil positions in our insular territories within the provisions of civil service rules."

The commission calls attention to the repeated recommendations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that the municipal service of the District of Columbia be put under the protection of the civil service law, and recommends inclusion of that service by Executive order, if it is found that this can be done under the provisions of the Civil Service act; if not, it is recommended that proper legislation be enacted to this effect.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

House Will Argue the Roberts Case—Quay, Currency Bill, and the Philippines in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The feature of the proceedings in the House this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Representative-elect from Utah. Though both the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the case agree that Mr. Roberts should not sit as a member of the House on account of alleged polygamous practices, there will be a struggle over the question of procedure, upon which the committee has split. The case will be called up on Tuesday and two, possibly three, days will be devoted to it.

The majority of the committee holds that Mr. Roberts should be excluded, while the minority contends that he should be seated and then expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possesses all the Constitutional qualifications for membership and that any attempt to exclude him upon the theory that Congress has the power to add to those qualifications would establish a dangerous precedent that might return to plague Congress in the future. Mr. Littlefield of Maine and Mr. De Armond of Missouri, who presented the minority report, will make a strong fight, and say they believe they can convince a majority of the House that the course they advocate is the only proper one to pursue.

The majority of the committee, on the other hand, is confident that it will be backed by a majority of the House.

Mr. Roberts is expected to make a plea in his own defense. Should he be seated in accordance with the contention of the minority a resolution to expel him will be immediately offered, and this doubtless will carry by an almost unanimous vote, although the majority, in its report, has insisted that, once seated, a member cannot be expelled for acts committed before he was a member of the House.

To-morrow will be devoted to District of Columbia matters, and Friday to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Vice President Hobart.

THE SENATE.

The Senate again this week will devote itself almost exclusively to speechmaking. A variety of subjects will be covered. The financial bill will remain the unfinished business, but the Senate will not be held strictly to its consideration. Several set speeches probably will be made upon it, among those who are expected to speak being Senators Cockrell, Daniel, and Allen. No announcement has yet been made of speeches on the affirmative side of the measure, but now that a day has been agreed upon for a vote it may be expected that some of the friends of the bill will speak in its defense.

The first speech of the week will be made immediately after the close of the routine business Monday morning by Senator Pritchard on his resolution declaring the proposed amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina to be in contravention of the Federal Constitution. He will be followed by Senator Turner in a prepared speech on the Philippine question. Tuesday Mr. Ross will address the Senate on the application of the Constitution of the United States to Puerto Rico and the Philippine archipelago. He will be followed on the same date by Mr. McEnery with a speech on the North Carolina Constitutional question.

The two reports on the Quay contest will be presented Monday or Tuesday, and as this contest is a privileged question it is not unlikely to receive early attention. Senator Penrose, who is in charge of Mr. Quay's case, says he will ask that the contest be pressed to an early decision in the Senate.

The Samoan treaty also will be taken up again in executive session on the motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas, to reconsider the vote by which it was ratified. The treaty has been already returned to the Senate by the President to await the disposition of the Arkansas Senator's motion.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Street Cleaners, Actors, and Pipe Calkers Receive Attention.

Delegate Patrick J. McNulty of the Street Cleaners announced to the Central Federated Union yesterday that he had paid out some $56,000 of the $80,000 which had been awarded to street cleaners as back pay. He had received $34,000 a day or two ago, he said, and would pay it out to 192 men before the 1st of February. He said that $1,500,000 was owing to the men on graded salaries, and there were several cases in the Supreme Court for its recovery. The Executive Committee of the Street Cleaners' Association asked the Central Federated Union to indorse Senator Ford's bill fixing eight hours as a legal day's work for street cleaners, and securing the right of an employe of the Street Cleaning Department to a hearing before dismissal. The meeting granted the request.

A committee from the actors of the People's Theatre, who said that they had been locked out, called to relate their grievances. Delegate Dorscher, the spokesman of the committee, said the actors had been locked out because they refused to play with two non-union actresses. "We threatened to strike," said Dorscher, "but the managers anticipated us and locked us out. The ushers and costumers struck to help us, and the United Hebrew Trades sent a committee to the managers in our behalf. We tried to get the stage hands to strike, but they refused, and we have come to ask the Theatrical Protective Union to compel them to strike."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said his union would not call out the stage hands in the People's Theatre, because the actors had acted too hastily and had not consulted with his union. The meeting appointed a committee to see what could be done to help the locked-out actors.

The Pipe Calkers complained that non-union men of their trade were employed on Bedlow's Island and Governors Island, and that they were made to work ten hours a day. They asked that their complaint be forwarded to President McKinley.

"As President McKinley is a member of the Chicago Bricklayers' Union he ought to sympathize with you," remarked Delegate Cowen of the Amalgamated Machinists.

The meeting granted the Pipe Calkers' request.

LICENSES OF TRUCK DRIVERS.

Opposition to a Proposed Amendment Abolishing Them.

The Truck Drivers' Benevolent and Protective Association is up in arms against a proposed amendment to the licensing ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, in which the words, "truck drivers" are omitted from the list of callings requiring licenses. Peddlers, pawnbrokers, and others are required to have licenses, but truck drivers are not mentioned.

The truck drivers desire to be included in the list of men requiring licenses, not because they are anxious to contribute to the treasury of the municipality, but as a protection to themselves against their employers in cases of threatened strikes. Several years ago, they say, Patrick Keahon, who was then a Tammany Alderman in the Seventh Assembly District, had an ordinance passed which licensed truck drivers. They paid 50 cents for a license the first year, and renewed it yearly thereafter for 25 cents. They say that if they should threaten to strike their employers could easily get new men in their places at once if no licenses were required, while under the license regulations the employers would lose time in looking for new men and getting licenses for them. They declare that the author of the existing regulations, Patrick Keahon, has become an employing truckman himself, and now desires to prevent the truck drivers from obtaining licenses.

The truck drivers held an indignation meeting yesterday afternoon at Flannery's Hall, Hudson and Leroy Streets, and decided to employ a lawyer to oppose the proposed amendment.

STATE TRUST COMPANIES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—From the reports of trust companies of New York City, made to the State Superintendent of Banking for the year 1899, at the close of business on Dec. 31, these abstracts are made:

NEW YORK.

Bankers' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$2,854,419.53
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,986,500.00
Cash on hand	3,115.71
Cash on deposit	385,696.25
Due from banks	9,250.00
Other assets	14,643.08
Total	$5,253,624.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	7,134.18
General deposits payable on demand	2,242,649.98
Other liabilities	3,840.41
Total	$5,253,624.57

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$20,914.34
Interest credited depositors	315.42
Expenses of institution	21,592.44
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,351,830.29
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

Colonial Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$192,750.00
Stock investments (market value)	2,172,759.91
Amount loaned on collateral	8,903,024.15
Amount loaned on personal securities	583,246.84
Cash on hand	84,951.22
Cash on deposit	2,060,208.09
Other assets	178,889.00
Total	$15,075,829.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	435,467.53
Deposits in trust	51,911.35
General deposits payable on demand	12,962,479.96
Other liabilities	95,970.96
Total	$15,075,829.30

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$700,638.91
Interest credited depositors	318,662.27
Expenses of institution	117,107.26
Dividends declared	250,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,813,605.44
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Guaranty Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$25,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	12,237,786.07
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,707,892.31
Amount loaned on personal securities	292,500.00
Real estate (estimated value)	152,564.00
Cash on hand	50,962.89
Cash on deposit	3,807,226.98
Overdrafts	15,928.63
Due from banks	1,497,984.68
Other assets	283,495.84
Total	$27,071,351.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,500,000.00
Undivided profits	404,791.81
Deposits in trust	1,410,232.18
General deposits payable on demand	19,579,136.70
Other liabilities	177,790.71
Total	$27,071,351.40

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,696,774.58
Interest credited depositors	563,489.04
Expenses of institution	181,584.27
Dividends declared	240,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	18,047,742.45
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Holland Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,386.50
Stock investments (market value)	597,265.24
Amount loaned on collaterals	207,043.68
Real estate	247,981.11
Cash on hand	550.27
Cash on deposit	1,483.74
Other assets	26,268.82
Total	$1,091,979.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	66,509.01
Deposits in trust	51,527.61
General deposits payable on demand	107,736.79
Other liabilities	366,206.45
Total	$1,091,979.86

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$5,289.19
Interest credited depositors	4,114.67
Expenses of institution	14,787.21
Deposits on which interest is allowed	98,671.29
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$564,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	3,375,159.79
Amount loaned on collaterals	12,355,153.73
Amount loaned on personal securities	355,225.00
Cash on hand	140,925.49
Cash on deposit	1,433,017.94
Overdrafts	5,570.31
Other assets	237,511.65
Total	$18,667,463.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	957,884.81
Deposits in trust	1,312,712.55
General deposits payable on demand	15,231,435.27
Other liabilities	165,431.28
Total	$18,667,463.91

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$795,506.07
Interest credited depositors	378,988.84
Expenses of institution	156,712.39
Dividends declared	70,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	14,798,836.64
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Mercantile Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$215,720.93
Stock investments, (market value)	7,860,047.51
Amount loaned on collaterals	31,247,672.92
Amount loaned on personal securities	12,100.00
Real estate	38,845.85
Cash on hand	17,177.66
Cash on deposit	8,826,166.65
Other assets	68,527.51
Total	$48,286,259.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	4,000,000.00
Undivided profits	230,785.88
Deposits in trust	590,792.45
General deposits payable on demand	41,380,201.90
Other liabilities	84,478.80
Total	$48,286,259.03

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,949,206.68
Interest credited depositors	894,462.65
Expenses of institution	170,388.54
Dividends declared	320,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	38,574,746.40
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Merchants' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$547,500.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	550,000.00
Cash on hand	333.92
Cash on deposit	552,292.90
Other assets	6,725.90
Total	$1,656,852.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
General deposits payable on demand	153,231.47
Other liabilities	3,621.25
Total	$1,656,852.72

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,888.55
Interest credited depositors	87.66
Expense of institution	1,461.23
Deposits on which interest is allowed	153,105.99
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

North American Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$63,293.90
Stock investments (market value)	1,461,309.07
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,137,425.55
Amount loaned on personal securities	310,149.22
Real estate	176,517.75
Cash on hand	4,017,775.75
Cash on deposit	793,143.98
Overdrafts	1,039.96
Due from banks	23,477.69
Other assets	102,049.03
Total	$11,086,181.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	129,659.54
Deposits in trust	280,055.07
General deposits payable on demand	7,509,473.13
Other liabilities	166,984.16
Total	$11,086,181.90

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$360,331.84
Interest credited depositors	17,215.64
Expenses of institution	171,916.18
Dividends declared	75,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	703,973.61
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,044,372.00
Stock investments (market value)	10,466,534.17
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,554,953.89
Amount loaned on personal securities	7,658,124.83
Real estate (estimated value)	449,000.98
Cash on hand	1,325,000.00
Cash on deposit	814,088.94
Other assets	1,790,418.12
Total	$30,598,152.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,385,952.23
Undivided profits	47,661.01
Deposits in trust	24,117,944.78
Other liabilities	*2,047,494.91
Total	$30,598,152.93

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,506,548.85
Interest credited depositors	725,075.72
Expenses of institution	133,883.05
Dividends declared	400,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	24,117,944.78
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

*Includes $404,502.77 life insurance and $1,032,015 annuities.

Real Estate Trust Company.

In the published statement of the Real Estate Trust Company on Saturday, the results of operations for the year were mixed. Following are the correct figures:

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$288,975.19
Interest credited depositors	123,126.52
Expenses of institution	44,288.23
Dividends declared	40,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,325,340.00
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

State Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$31,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	2,694,927.39
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,585,141.84
Amount loaned on personal securities	10,000.00
Cash on hand	40,036.91
Cash on deposit	2,639,235.53
Due from banks	1,223.50
Other assets	120,246.40
Total	$17,122,411.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	761,889.83
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	14,829,116.55
Other liabilities	31,405.19
Total	$17,122,411.57

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$830,924.50
Interest credited depositors	227,197.57
Expenses of institution	71,687.70
Dividends declared	60,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,947,589.00
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$5,316,118.69
Stock investments, (market value)	1,031,250.00
Real estate, (estimated value,) Company's building in Brooklyn	200,000.00
Cash on hand	8,242.74
Cash on deposit	456,183.51
Plant, (copy of real estate and tax record)	450,000.00
Other assets	176,912.96
Total	$7,638,707.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits	376,056.93
Deposits in trust	70,812.23
General deposits payable on demand and notice	1,258,621.01
Other liabilities	932,617.73
Total	$7,638,707.90

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,342,952.77
Interest credited depositors	39,016.17
Expenses of institution	615,980.28
Dividends declared	237,500.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,946,624.10
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

The Trust Company of America.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$22,500.00
Stock investments (market value)	5,034,258.74
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,259,200.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	243,510.75
Cash on hand	11,966.75
Cash on deposit	1,316,819.39
Other assets	86,444.15
Total	$11,974,699.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits	85,605.67
General deposits payable on demand	6,842,854.94
Other liabilities	46,239.17
Total	$11,974,699.78

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$200,054.57
Interest credited depositors	76,872.21
Expenses of institution	114,839.19
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,673,142.42
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Union Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,644,597.00
Stock investments (market value)	8,445,722.30
Amount loaned on collaterals	27,383,829.20
Real estate	1,900,000.00
Cash on hand	2,527,807.26
Cash on deposit	1,632,203.16
Other assets	911,014.28
Total	$44,445,173.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	6,168,808.26
Deposits in trust	36,670,433.46
Other liabilities	605,931.48
Total	$44,445,173.20

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$2,069,175.08
Interest credited depositors	841,757.82
Expenses of institution	222,410.71
Dividends declared	320,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	35,421,579.18
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$60,250.00
Stock investments (market value)	3,561,984.47
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,924,702.14
Amount loaned on personal securities	519,714.54
Real estate (book value)	157,761.28
Cash on hand	72,076.49
Cash on deposit	634,990.37
Overdrafts	89.71
Other assets	306,991.95
Total	$12,238,560.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,697,912.93
Deposits in trust	366,026.53
General deposits payable on demand	9,098,975.81
Other liabilities	75,645.68
Total	$12,238,560.95

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$553,528.99
Interest credited depositors	231,742.91
Expenses of institution	85,646.67
Dividends declared	60,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,102,850.64
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

Franklin Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$447,850.00
Stock investments (market value)	3,855,374.80
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,288,941.10
Amount loaned on personal securities	564,609.34
Real estate (estimated value)	493,457.60
Cash on hand	109,492.22
Cash on deposit	1,071,428.57
Overdrafts	103.73
Other assets	70,119.50
Total	$8,901,377.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	1,016,211.84
Deposits in trust	194,256.26
General deposits payable on demand	6,353,942.45
Other liabilities	86,966.46
Total	$8,901,377.01

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$502,131.09
Interest credited depositors	159,914.51
Expenses of institution	77,879.20
Dividends declared	100,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,311,732.94
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Hamilton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$681,624.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,035,485.30
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,087,508.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	81,700.71
Real estate	48,865.66
Cash on hand	50,221.91
Cash on deposit	585,284.13
Other assets	110,686.99
Total	$5,881,376.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	154,861.43
Deposits in trust	159,875.10
General deposits payable on demand	4,465,139.02
Other liabilities	101,504.35
Total	$5,881,376.90

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$304,735.50
Interest credited depositors	125,418.89
Expenses of institution	48,401.81
Dividends declared	40,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,515,911.12
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Kings County Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$132,733.33
Stock investments (market value)	1,527,972.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,206,471.24
Amount loaned on personal securities	747,342.04
Real estate	224,500.00
Cash on hand	61,337.63
Cash on deposit	333,687.31
Other assets	72,615.12
Total	$8,306,658.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	900,000.00
Undivided profits	41,548.74
Deposits in trust	169,188.16
General deposits payable on demand	6,508,859.33
Other liabilities	97,062.46
Total	$8,306,658.69

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$351,647.90
Interest credited depositors	156,831.73
Expenses of institution	62,767.03
Dividends declared	47,500.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,533,859.33
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 5

Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$245,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,538,462.50
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,690,755.00
Amount loaned on personal securities	108,700.00
Real estate, banking property	100,000.00
Cash on hand	56,213.08
Cash on deposit	134,925.77
Other assets	132,058.34
Total	$4,001,114.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	530,069.73
Deposits in trust	52,837.62
General deposits payable on demand	2,892,245.26
Other liabilities	25,962.08
Total	$4,001,114.69

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$168,884.33
Interest credited depositors	77,843.85
Expenses of institution	27,241.70
Dividends declared	30,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,914,964.35
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

People's Trust Company of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$846,188.21
Stock investments (market value)	3,066,232.50
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,932,786.99
Amount loaned on personal securities	896,075.37
Real estate	149,500.00
Cash on hand	154,690.82
Cash on deposit	962,354.35
Other assets	150,574.68
Total	$12,038,412.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	360,790.69
Deposits in trust	774,079.34
General deposits payable on demand	8,657,905.19
Other liabilities	245,637.61
Total	$12,038,412.83

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$512,554.87
Interest credited depositors	241,911.12
Expenses of institution	63,597.33
Dividends declared	125,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,369,190.35
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

Williamsburg Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$90,000.00
Stock investments (market value)	1,133,098.75
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,499,473.33
Amount loaned on personal securities	97,914.93
Cash on hand	49,283.21
Cash on deposit	314,687.94
Other assets	27,087.05
Total	$3,211,515.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits	38,561.70
Deposits in trust	1,762.44
General deposits payable on demand	2,113,228.19
Other liabilities	7,962.88
Total	$3,211,515.21

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$73,843.24
Interest credited depositors	27,315.39
Expenses of institution	18,954.83
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,114,900.63
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

MAY BE SENATOR FROM UTAH.

Career of Alexander H. Tarbet in the Mining Business.

Alexander Hamilton Tarbet of Salt Lake City, who is talked of for United States Senator from Utah, is at the Gerard House. Though not quite forty years old, he has had a remarkable career.

When only nineteen years old Mr. Tarbet had been in the employ of the Montana Copper Company for two years. Then the ground in the Colusa Mine began to run, and four days later the property was about to be abandoned. Mr. Tarbet took up the task of holding the ground solid, succeeding in twenty-four hours. For this work he was made Superintendent of the property. He began to accumulate money and purchased the Wake-Up-Jim claim, which soon showed immense wealth. His holdings were valued at more than $1,000,000, but when he got up one morning he found that the whole property had been attached and not only had his millions vanished into thin air, but he owed practically $15,000 and had nothing with which to pay it.

But he had plenty of credit. He purchased teams and wagons and obtained some ore contracts. In two years he was out of debt and had built the Summit Valley Railroad, connecting the Parrott mine with the Parrott smelter. Since its construction, in 1884, this railway has annually paid 100 per cent. on the investment. Mr. Tarbet next successively engaged in mining operations in Montana, British Columbia, and the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. He recently sold one mine in Idaho for $2,000,000, and owns another for which he has refused $1,000,000.

Mr. Tarbet has settled in Salt Lake City, where he is at the head of the syndicate which bears his name. His company owns many valuable interests in Utah, Arizona, and California. He is now making his annual Winter sojourn in New York. To a reporter who asked him whether he was a candidate for the Utah Senatorship he said: "No, I can't say I am a candidate. A number of my friends, however, persist that I shall enter the field. Of course, a seat in the highest legislative body of the Nation is an honor of which any man may well be proud. But I am not ambitious in a political sense. Still, if the people of Utah want a Democrat to represent them in the United States Senate, I will be pleased to do so."

ROBERTS MAY BE GOVERNOR.

George E. Blair of Salt Lake City, Clerk of the Utah Supreme Court, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Referring to the case of Representative Roberts, he said that the people of Utah long ago discounted the intention of Congress to debar him from the seat to which he had been elected.

"The result will be," continued Mr. Blair, "that Mr. Roberts will be elected Governor at the next Gubernatorial election. He would be chosen United States Senator but for the fact that the people realize that he would receive the same treatment at the hands of the Senate that he has received from the House of Representatives.

Chinese Masons Installed.

The ceremony attending the installation of twenty-three Chinamen in their Masonic Lodge, which is known as the Lone We Tong Eng Ti, at their rooms on the top floor of 16 Pell Street, last night, was witnessed by Masons from this and other cities. Gong Hoar of Baltimore, Grand Master of the Chinese lodge, was the installing officer, and many other Chinese Masons were present. It was said at the lodge last night that there are over 600 Chinese Masons in this city.

The Castellanes Reach Port.

The French Line steamer La Bretagne from Havre was sighted off Fire Island at 10:20 o'clock last night. The vessel, which has among her passengers Count and Countess Boni de Castellane of Paris, will arrive at her pier about 8 o'clock this morning.

PITTSBURG RAILWAY STORIES.

Vanderbilt Interests Will Shorten Line to Chicago — New Trunk Line Is Projected.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—The Commercial Gazette will say to-morrow:

"The Vanderbilt interests have a plan, practically certain of consummation, which by building about fifty miles of new road, is to provide the greatest trunk line in existence between Pittsburg and Chicago. It will be nearly a dozen miles shorter than the present shortest line, the Fort Wayne, which is 468 miles long.

"The plan is to be worked out by cutting up the Lake Erie and Western, recently acquired by the Vanderbilts, so as to form divisions of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore. Instead of the present freight route via Ashtabula, Ohio, involving what amounts to almost a right angle in its course, or via Cleveland, involving another bad angle, the use of a section of the Lake Erie and Western and the building of two connecting links with the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore will provide the new trunk line, which will be almost an air line.

"The plan is to build a link from Youngstown to Akron, thus connecting the Pittsburg and Lake Erie with the Lake Erie and Western, then to use the Lake Erie and Western tracks to Spencer, then to build a short connecting link across to the Southern Division of the Lake Shore, use this division to Toledo, and the Lake Shore main line from this point to Chicago. The combined distances will be about 458 miles."

The Dispatch to-morrow will say:

"A new trunk line from Erie to Johnstown and linking the great lakes to Chesapeake Bay by a new route is one of the important projects outlined for development in Pennsylvania this year. The new line will become one of the standard grain and ore routes. Should New York capitalists execute plans they have been working on for years—and good authority says they are practically completed—a branch will reach Pittsburg and a new outlet to the Chesapeake and Atlantic seaboard will be given this city.

"John B. McDonald, contractor, who recently received the $35,000,000 contract for constructing the great traction tunnel in New York, is said to be one of the principal projectors of the road.

"The route of the new line will be from Erie to Cambridgeborough, to Titusville, to Tionesta, to Cooksburg, Clarion County, by bridging the Alleghany, thence to Brookville, Punxsutawney, Indiana, Blairsville, and Johnstown.

"Included in the scheme is a proposed line from Black Lick Station, near Blairsville, to Pittsburg, entering the city by way of the Pittsburg and Western, the Pittsburg Junction Road, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The line from Erie to Johnstown will be 210 miles long, and will develop one of the largest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania.

THINK CHILD TOOK DIAMONDS.

Mrs. Bowman Lost Jewels Worth $500 —Confession and Retraction.

Viola Moore, thirteen years old, a colored nurse employed by Mrs. G. A. Bowman, living at the St. Cloud Hotel, was arrested last night upon suspicion of having stolen diamonds worth $500.

Mrs. Bowman left the hotel Saturday to go to her husband's office, at 144 West Forty-second Street. She put her diamonds in a small chamois bag and hid it in her corsage. She left the nurse in her apartments to care for her baby.

When she got home she put on a wrapper and took a nap, forgetting all about the diamonds. When she arose she remembered the jewels, and, thinking they must have fallen on the floor as she undressed, she searched for them. Viola aided her, but no trace could be found of them.

When Mrs. Bowman's husband came home the nurse was examined and cross-examined, but stuck to her story that she had seen nothing of the diamonds. In the report to the police Mrs. Bowman described the missing property as one gold band ring with two one-carat diamonds, a gold ring with two diamonds and a pearl, a Tiffany ring with five diamonds, and a small solitaire diamond ring.

The child had been employed by Mrs. Briggs, who lives in the Tilden House, in Gramercy Park, and it was Mrs. Briggs who had recommended her to Mrs. Bowman. Mrs. Briggs said she knew the child to be thoroughly honest and had asked Mrs. Bowman to send the girl back if found unsatisfactory.

This request recurred to the Bowmans, and yesterday morning they took her back to her former employer. During the day Viola made some confessions to Mrs. Briggs and the police were informed.

Detectives Falkner and Sheehan got the child to admit at first that she had found the jewels, but as to what she did with them she would not tell. At the station last night, however, she denied ever having made a confession. She was sent to the Gerry society and will be arraigned this morning.

CHURCH ROW IN TRENTON.

Brother Wanted to Thrash Deacon Who Ordered His Sister Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—There was a narrow escape from a fight at the First Baptist Church to-day, and it is expected there will be some lively sessions of the church in the near future. Miss Ida Davies whispered to a girl friend during the service.

The action was seen by James Gordon, one of the deacons, who, according to Miss Davies, went to her and said the church would be better off without her presence. She says this made her angry and she started to leave.

When she reached the lobby, she says, the deacon again addressed her in a manner which she resented, and this caused her to turn about to re-enter the church and take her place. She claims that the deacon prevented her by grabbing hold of her hair and dragging her back. Her brother rushed up and was about to administer a beating to the deacon when others interfered. The young man says he is not through with the matter and that he will have satisfaction. A lively church row is threatened, as the friends of the Davieses have taken up the matter.

LABOR AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Central Federated Union Opposes the Employment of Aliens.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union a resolution was offered by Delegate Jacobs of the Cigarmakers opposing the employment of alien labor in the building of the rapid transit tunnel and declaring that the entire work should be done by citizens.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters said he and his union would watch the Italian padrones and see that they did not bring in men to do the work. Delegate William A. Perrine of the iron molders said he had visited several iron foundries in New York and found that all the castings for the rapid transit system could easily be made in this city. He said that the unions in the iron trades were preparing to fight for the enforcement of their construction of the prevailing rate of wages law.

The resolution demanding the employment exclusively of citizen labor was adopted and a committee was appointed to look after the enforcement of the demand.

INSANE MAN BREAKS AWAY.

George G. Bingham, thirty years old, a clerk, of 261 West One Hundred and First Street, became insane a week ago, and his brother, Ferdinand Bingham, took him to his home, at 843 West End Avenue, where he placed him under the care of his private physician.

The man's malady grew worse until last night, when he became so violent that it was decided to send him to Bellevue Hospital. When the ambulance arrived the insane man broke out of the house and ran screaming up West End Avenue. He was caught by his brother and a policeman after a chase of two blocks, and after a struggle was placed in the ambulance and taken to Bellevue.

Actor, Photographer and Robber.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—C. G. Morledge, alias Frank Marley, alias Martin, who claims to be both an actor and a traveling photographer, was arrested here today after giving the police a hard chase. Early this morning he had thrust two revolvers into a bartender's face in an East Twelfth Street saloon and made off with $35, the contents of the till. At the station he confessed that he was the man who last Sunday robbed two restaurants in the centre of the city and held a dozen people at bay.

Princeton Baseball Coaches.

PRINCETON, Jan. 21.—Capt. Hillebrand of the Princeton University baseball team announced to-night that Bradley, Captain of the 1897 baseball team, had been engaged to coach the team this year, and would commence his duties on May 1. The management has also engaged Catcher Clarke of the Boston National League team to coach the players in the early part of the season.

Clearance Sales. All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts. Clearance Sales.

That Trade Sale of Perfumeries, Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles

continues at a rapid pace. The large crowds at our counters amply demonstrate the fact that our customers appreciate values. It would pay you to secure your needs now, or purchase and store away for future use.

Rubber Goods.

Remember that manufactured and crude rubber has advanced 50 per cent. We nevertheless offer hot water bottles and fountain syringes, every one warranted, at the following exceptionally low prices, each in separate box.

Hot Water Bottles.

1 Qt.	2 Qts.	3 Qts.	4 Qts.
29	39	49	59

Fountain Syringes, all hard rubber connections, 3 hard rubber pipes.

1 Qt.	2 Qts.	3 Qts.	4 Qts.
39	49	59	69

Claver's Glycerine Soap . . . 5

Kirk's Snowberry Soap, 8 oz. floating bath . . . 7

Old Glycerine Soap, Japanese Bouquet Soap, Oatmeal Soap, Old Honey Soap, Per box of 1 dozen cakes . . . 24

Oakley's Celebrated Extracts, all odors, small bottles . . . 15

French's Bay Rum, 10

Florida Water, (Ponce de Leon,) 15

Mirrors, fine French plate, bevel edge, solid oak frames, 5x7 . 31

Nail Scrubs, solid backs, 2

Dressing Combs, 7 inch, strong, hard rubber . . . 5

Magic Polishing Cloths . . . 5

Dr. Snow's Egg Shampoo . 10

An assortment of fine English and French pure bristle Tooth Brushes, some worth 35c. . . . 10

Chamois Skins, 9x14 inches . 5

Westphal's Auxiliator, large bottle . . . 50

Red Raven Splits 5

Bath Brushes, long handles . 19

Medicated Toilet Paper, per dozen perforated rolls . 23

95% Grain Alcohol, full quarts . 75

Full pints . . . 39

Dr Snow's Citrate of Magnesia, fresh every day . . 10

Dr. Snow's Elixir Calasaya . 31

Dr. Snow's Celery Compound . 39

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

You Make a Ten-Strike and No Mistake if you take immediate advantage of such an offer as this, backed by such a concern as this.

A Fashionable Suit or Overcoat made to your order for $12.00 Conceded Value $30

This is the thing we do twice a year, for 60 days, Jan. 8 to March 10—no longer—for no other purpose than to keep our tailoring plant going between seasons, with all of our men tailors employed.

Unlimited choice of fabrics, including new and fashionable Oxford gray, slate and Cambridge, in rough effects; also Worsted, Cheviot, Cassimere, Melton, Diagonal, from all the leading foreign and domestic looms.

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Cohen & Co., Tailors.

Look for Red Balloons & Red Signs Covering Entire Building.

Cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

Old Saratoga Whiskey

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & Co. PHILADELPHIA.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

The Wool Sensation

makes winter a miserable time for persons of sensitive skins. No wonder they dread donning an underwear which will keep them in a continual state of irritation. Wearers of

KOTEDSILK

never experience this discomfort. The silk soothes the skin and keeps it in perfect condition. The bulkiness of wool is absent also.

KOTEDSILK TRADE MARK REGISTERED

On Every Garment.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,

And All Leading Stores.

ENGLISH TENNIS PLAYERS WIN.

Latham and Miles Defeat Pettitt and Stockton at Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The two English champions, Peter Latham and Eustace H. Miles, defeated the Americans, Thomas Pettitt and L. M. Stockton, in the double match at tennis at the new court here to-day in three straight sets. The English pair was in great form. Latham's strokes for the winning gallery were the feature of the match, and his returns were marvelous. Miles volleyed well and his strokes found the corners often. Stockton defended the grill wonderfully. Pettitt also showed some of his old-time form.

The first set was won by Latham and Miles at 6—1, the second at 6—2. In the third set the Americans played a good uphill game. It was more evenly contested, but luck seemed against them, the Englishmen finally taking it by 6—4.

This match ended

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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PROTECTION AND SUBSIDIES.

The energies of the protectionists are now being concentrated on the plan for subsidies to American-built ships. The American shipbuilding interest has enjoyed the highest degree of protection in the exclusive privilege of supplying the coastwise trade. It has had a rebate on the imported materials for its products. It has grown to a point where it can and does compete in the building of war vessels for other nations. It is not content with this. It seeks from the taxpayers large subsidies. We are not aware of a single sensible and substantial reason why the taxpayers should be compelled to pay such contributions to any class, and especially to this class, which already enjoys peculiar monopoly.

Our old friends of the American Protective Tariff League at its annual meeting on Thursday undertook to recite the claims of the shipbuilders on the purses of their fellow-citizens. The statement is so naïve that we reproduce it:

> Whereas, The scarcity of American-built vessels carrying the American flag available for use by the United States in war emergencies is an element of danger that should no longer be ignored or disregarded, and
>
> Whereas, It is not creditable to us as a Nation that we are carrying in American vessels not more than one-eighth of the total volume of American commerce; therefore
>
> Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to heed the recommendation of President McKINLEY in his last annual message and to enact legislation that shall remedy these defects and place the American merchant marine upon the footing demanded alike by the possible exigencies of war, and the pressing requirements of our increasing export trade.

So far as war vessels are really needed for war emergencies the people of this country are perfectly willing to pay for them and to pay for building them when the proper authorities ask it. The experience of Manila and Santiago shows that we do not need to subsidize any more shipyards to secure all the vessels of this kind that we can require. So far as the country may need transports or swift liners capable of performing the indispensable work of scouting, these can be got from a merchant marine owned by Americans. There is no more necessity that they shall be American built than there is that any other war material shall come exclusively from American shops. If the American merchant had the common right to fly the American flag over his own property, bought and paid for with American money, he would promptly provide himself with all the vessels required in that trade, and there is not the slightest doubt that he would run that business as successfully as he does others in which he has a fair chance with his competitors.

As concerns the "pressing requirements of our increasing export trade," the proposition of the Protective Tariff League is not businesslike. If these are great they should be met by the prompt repeal of all laws that interfere with their satisfaction. The chief of these laws is the one that refuses an American register to an American owned vessel unless it is built in this country. If it is desirable to have our export trade under the American flag, then it is equally desirable to give Americans every possible facility to bring vessels under the flag. To deny them the right to buy vessels that shall enjoy the protection of their own flag in order to compel them to buy of American builders is a gross instance of class legislation. If instead of opening the markets of the world to Americans wishing to buy ships, the Government taxes the whole Nation to pay bounties to American shipbuilders, then the injustice is extended from the one class that may want to buy ships and are not permitted to do so to the entire people.

And this particular form of subsidy the protectionists are pressing for shipbuilders is peculiarly hard on the farmers. The bounty is paid mainly on tonnage and speed. It is intended to encourage the building of large and swift ships. But the great volume of all grain freights, the cheapness of which adds to the returns of the farmers, is carried in relatively slow and small tramp steamers and the competition of these is the chief cause of low freights. The bounties will tend to discourage this competition, and will come out of the pockets of the farmers and the workingmen. Surely we have had enough of the legislation that taxes and does not benefit these classes who are the great majority of the people. Is it worth while to extend the humbug?

MR. BRYAN'S WELCOME IN THE EAST.

The pent-up enthusiasm of the Democrats of the East for W. J. BRYAN burst its bonds in the lower house of the Maryland Legislature the other day, where the Democratic majority by vote refused to receive him, see him, or hear him talk.

When the date of the great man's arrival in this city was announced the Governors of the Manhattan Club, which has very good things to eat and drink, and is the Democratic Club of highest standing in New York, thoughtfully and most generously determined that nothing should be allowed to interfere with Mr. BRYAN'S getting the best dinner to be had in New York at any reputable tavern on tendering the price for the same.

Mr. CROKER'S Democratic Club, where Mr. BRYAN has more friends and admirers than at the Manhattan, was not to be outdone in hospitality. When one of the members announced his purpose to give Mr. BRYAN a personal and private dinner, the club magnanimously refused to interfere.

The Democratic social organizations in this city have been accustomed to entertain past, present, and future candidates for high office with victuals, drink, and adulation. Candidates for the office of President, in particular, have rarely got away from New York without a dinner or its equivalent.

Mr. BRYAN will be entertained here, but not by men whose names were ever heard of in connection with Democratic enterprises prior to that of 1896. There appears to be something the matter with BRYAN in the East.

ADVANTAGES OF THE VOTING MACHINE.

We present elsewhere in our columns a description of the perfected voting machine which is now offered for the inspection of citizens of New York, and with which the Police Commissioners are asked to equip the Bureau of Elections. When the Constitution of the State was revised in 1894 the requirement of the ballot at elections was modified for the purpose of permitting the use of such a mechanical device, provided the secrecy of voting was maintained, and in 1896 a law was passed allowing the local authorities to adopt the voting machine whenever they deemed it advisable. Since the first of these contrivances was exhibited there has been no doubt that they had great advantages, if they could be so simplified and made certain in their action as to obviate all risk of tampering with the mechanism and of interruption in their use. This point seems now to have been attained.

Of course, the Standard voting machine is a patented device, which the owners are anxious to sell to the cities and towns of the State for their own profit, and it will be greatly to their advantage if it is adopted by the City of New York; but that is no reason why it should not be regarded with favor if it answers the purpose intended as perfectly as is claimed. Apparently this particular machine is free from the defects of its predecessors, and there is no reason to expect any material improvement upon it. It has been used at two general elections in Rochester and at one in Buffalo and elsewhere in this State, and has given complete satisfaction. It will be seen from the description that the process of voting is just as secret as the preparation of the blanket ballot under the present law, and it is almost as simple as that operation. In fact, it will be less confusing to many voters, because just what is to be done is made palpable by the mechanism before the eyes. It needs no more intelligence to vote in accordance with one's wishes with this machine than to prepare the present ballot, and it is a completed performance in which no one but the voter takes part.

But a merit which no system of handling paper ballots can have is that of certainty and finality. There can be no spoiled or defective ballots, and no doubt can remain about the voter's intention. He simply votes and there it ends; and his vote is counted and recorded with a mechanical precision and certainty which no human mind can emulate. When the polls are closed the exact vote for every candidate is already registered in figures which cannot be changed and need only to be transcribed on the official blanks to make the returns complete. There is no chance of dispute over the validity of any vote cast or the accuracy of any computation, no room for disagreement as to figures. The returns of a polling place can be made up in a few minutes, and those of the largest city can be brought together in a little more than the time required for transmission to the election headquarters. This expediting of returns and prompt publication of results, for which there can be no ground for dispute, is one of the chief advantages of this method of voting. Moreover, the chance of fraud and manipulation is reduced to a minimum, if not wholly excluded.

Each machine is to cost $500, and one will be required for each polling place, making the first equipment somewhat expensive, but in the long run it will prove economical beyond doubt. The celerity with which the voting can be done will make it practicable to reduce the number of election districts, and the absence of ballots to be given out and to be received and deposited in boxes will diminish the number of officers required to conduct elections. Much of the printing and stationery now necessary can be dispensed with, and it is estimated that the saving in this city will not be less than $140,000 for each election. This would pay the cost of the machines in a few years and then become a permanent advantage of no small account.

There is certainly every reason why the Police Commissioners should give this matter serious and favorable attention. They need not rely upon the testimony of experience elsewhere or even upon the report of the State Commissioners who have already reported in favor of this machine, but should have the apparatus critically examined for themselves by the most competent experts and thoroughly tested. If then it answers the requirement as perfectly as it now seems to do there should be no further hesitation about adopting it. It would be another step in election reform, more important and beneficial than any that has preceded it, and another triumph for American inventive skill applied to the highest public purpose.

"SOCIAL OSTRACISM" AND TRUSTS.

Dr. HADLEY has made a correction and explanation of some remarks reported to have been made by him in regard to the remedy for evils connected with trusts. He says:

> The alleged quotations with regard to social ostracism grew out of a chance remark in the course of a talk before business men of Denver. Social ostracism will serve as a remedy for any public evil. It is, in fact, the only effective remedy. It applies to evils connected with trusts in the same way that it does to any other form of commercial wrong. I did not suggest the ostracism of trusts, but of the individuals who grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts place in their hands.

We quite agree with the standard of social relations clearly indicated in these remarks. The phrase "social ostracism" is not particularly well chosen, for it is commonly used to describe a process involving either some injustice or some unfounded conception of superiority on the part of those who ostracize. But the principle that men shall not admit to their personal and family society other men whom they regard as dishonest is entirely sound, and we suppose very few men would like to confess that they do not seek to apply it. Fairly and firmly applied, it is, as Dr. HADLEY says, "a remedy for any public evil," though we should hardly go so far as to say that it is "in fact the only effective remedy."

Obviously, however, it is a principle that is not always easy of application. There is no trouble in the cases of men who are notoriously dishonest, but, on the other hand, men of this sort rarely give occasion for its application. They do not seek the society of honorable men, would not greatly enjoy it, and have little to gain from it. The difficulty exists with those who may be very dishonest indeed, but who try to conceal the fact, and, except from the peculiarly well informed, do conceal it. Here the question is, what is the degree of knowledge that requires an honorable man, so situated as to make his decision important, to refuse association with another? Dr. HADLEY himself says that he suggests the application of the social penalty—that is what it amounts to—only to "individuals who grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts places in their hands." How is guilt to be established? It would be extremely interesting if he could describe the tests to be applied and still more so if he could give us, say, a score, or even a half dozen, names of persons to whom exclusion from the society of honorable men is due.

Unquestionably it is a safe rule where there is doubt as to a man's character for a gentleman to give himself and his family the benefit of the doubt, and thus avoid the risk of intimate contact with the unclean. That, we should say, is the rule that self-respecting gentlemen, rich or poor, professional men or small tradesmen, instinctively apply. But it is difficult to say just how much influence this line of conduct can have on those who "grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts places in their hands." The society they would be likely to seek is spelled with a capital S. It may contain a considerable percentage of self-respecting gentlemen, but it clearly contains only a small proportion of the total number, along with a good many who do not conspicuously justify that description. Its standard cannot confidently be said to be moral, and the wealth that is at least advantageous, if not necessary, to an applicant for admission is not closely scanned. If it were practicable to establish a competition for admission, in which the successful must attain, as in the civil service, a standing of 70 on a scale of 100, in the purity of the sources of their means, a good deal could be done for the restriction of abuses in the acquisition of wealth. But, then, Society would hardly remain what it is, and there would be a strong temptation for the rejected to go off and form another Society which might soon be as "brilliant" and "exclusive" as that which now exists. The whole question is pretty puzzling. Nevertheless, Dr. HADLEY'S idea of not associating with men you have reason to think dishonest is essentially sound, and though those willing to apply it may not greatly change the conduct of their fellow-men, they will preserve a comfortable self-respect.

BARNARD AND COLUMBIA.

The change in the relations of Barnard College to Columbia University, which was announced on Saturday evening by President Low, may be taken as marking the close of the experimental stage in the teaching of women by the university. It is true that there was not much of the experimental left, for no one could think that Columbia would reduce, much less abandon, its efforts in this direction. Still Barnard was not recognized as an integral part of the university, and the position of the latter was in effect and in profession that of a godmother, with rather indefinite though always kindly sense of responsibility. In the future the incorporation with the university is complete, and Barnard assumes the same relative position as the other schools and colleges. Nor is this merely a question of dignity by any means. The actual advantages conferred are considerable, especially to the graduate students; the Faculty receive their appointment directly from the university, and a place is accorded to the Dean of Barnard in the University Council. The change is another sign of the completeness with which American society accepts the principle that women are entitled to the same opportunities for education as those enjoyed by their brothers. It has taken a long while to bring this about, but it is to the credit of those engaged in the work of Barnard and Columbia that they have accomplished so much in so short a time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sensations must be extremely scarce in St. Louis, else would The Globe-Democrat of that city have refrained from attempting to manufacture one out of a yarn from a discontented sailor on the Montgomery which it has somehow gotten hold of. According to the suspiciously, the very suspiciously, long "special cablegram" from Buenos Ayres in which the man's grievances are exploited, his "connections in his native State are in the very highest circles of political celebrities," and this fact, if it is a fact, may explain why he has been allowed to accuse Commander J. P. MILLER of treating a part of his crew with systematic cruelty. By his own admission the highly connected tar is one of eighteen formerly on the Marblehead who, having been allowed shore leave at Montevideo, overstaid their allotted time and were left behind when their ship was suddenly ordered away. They were picked up later by the Montgomery, and since then their lives have been made burdens to them because of the Commander's relentless persecutions. So the man declares in the introduction to his tale, but when he comes down to details all we learn is that the Commander had called him and his companions "a disgrace to the American Navy," had stopped their shore leave, had assigned them to uncomfortable sleeping quarters, and as a culminating outrage had taken away their "ditty boxes." In other words, they have been punished for a very serious offense against discipline and do not like the resulting inconveniences! THE TIMES has often evidenced its readiness to take up the wrongs of sailors, in and out of the navy, but it remains quite calm when its attention is called to the cases of unruly fellows suffering the deserved and reasonable penalties of their acts. Moreover, Commander MILLER is known here from his work as examiner of volunteer officers during the war with Spain, and though he gave the impression of a man who would be firm in the maintenance of discipline, his disposition to be both fair and kind was equally manifest. It strikes us, therefore, that The Globe-Democrat could be in better business than that of publishing two-column "cablegrams" of anonymous complaint against a naval officer from self-convicted members of his crew.

—Women invariably resent the charge that they can discuss nothing whatever without sounding the personal note, and thus putting logic to terrified flight, but resentment doesn't alter facts, and cases in which the accusation mentioned is well founded are certainly numerous, though perhaps it is an exaggeration to call them innumerable. One of the most striking and interesting sort—and one eminently calculated, we fear, to elicit at least half a dozen angry and therefore useless retorts—is supplied by an address just issued by the Illinois Anti-Suffrage Association. That organization, as its name hints but does not make quite explicit, is vehemently opposed to the enfranchisement of women, and its address is designed to explain the grounds of the opposition. It begins in the ordinary way with delightfully calm and irrelevant remarks about the dissimilar services rendered to the State by men and women, and then breaks forth in this impassioned strain: "A man is known by the company he keeps; so is a movement, and strange, indeed, have been the political companions of woman suffrage. Leaving out of the account its early entanglement with the cause of free love, it is at present in Utah the tool of Mormonism, which has already elected a polygamist to Congress by its aid. In the Southwest it has fraternized with Populism. It is closely allied with the political fortunes of prohibition, and from first to last has been, and still is, a necessary and structural part of that form of Socialism which seeks the destruction of all existing institutions. Not one of these theories has the sanction of the American people." Far, far be it from us to reveal with which side will be our sympathies in the dreadful conflict we foresee as the inevitable result of these words. The carnage will be awful to contemplate, but—now is the time to secure good seats from which to watch it.

—Some little Englander with a troublesome memory or scrapbook has sent to The London Leader excerpts from certain speeches delivered in Johannesburg last Fall by prominent Outlanders, and he wants to know what the advocates of compulsory civilization think about them. They do make mighty queer reading, it must be confessed, and, if authentic, will stand more than a little explaining. For instance, it is said that on Nov. 14 the eminent Mr. HAYS HAMMOND delivered himself of the following remarks: "There are in South Africa millions of Kafirs, and it does seem preposterous that we are not able to obtain 70,000 or 80,000 Kafirs to work upon the mines. * * * With good government there should be an abundance of labor, and with an abundance of labor there will be no difficulty in cutting down wages, because it is preposterous to pay a Kafir the present wages. He would be quite as well satisfied—in fact, he would work longer—if you gave him half the amount. His wages are altogether disproportionate to his requirements." Another orator, RUDD by name, is indirectly quoted in the same strain: "If they could only get one-half the natives to work three months of the year it would work wonders. He was not pleading for the mines, or urging the views of capitalists, but from the point of view of progress, agriculture, public works, mines, and the general prosperity of the country. They should try some cogent form of inducement or practically compel the native, through taxation or in some other way, to contribute his quota to the good of the community, and to a certain extent he would then have to work." Perhaps the underlying meaning of this is all right, but, as already said, it makes queer reading.

—Two Massachusetts cities, Cambridge and Northampton, are seriously doubtful about the justice of exempting from taxation property used for educational purposes, and some of their most eminent citizens are protesting against it. The Mayor of Northampton thus defines the situation as it exists there: "As we now have $3,210,224 worth of property exempt from taxation by statute, we feel very strongly that something should be done toward bringing about a change in our statutes that will place at least a part of the property now exempt on the taxable list. Our City Council has authorized the appointment of a committee to confer with committees or authorities from other cities and towns interested in recommending an amendment to the Legislature." In Cambridge the discontent has taken the form of a formal request from the Legislative Committee of the City Government that the Mayor petition the Legislature for the passage of a law providing for "the assessment of a tax upon the real estate of literary, benevolent, and scientific institutions incorporated within the Commonwealth, now exempt from taxation, and for the payment of such tax out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth." The ground taken, of course, is that the presence of a great educational institution, especially in a small town, throws additional burdens upon the local taxpayers, while the unquestioned benefits of the institution are shared in equal degree by the inhabitants of a vastly larger territory. The contention is novel, but there is evidently something in it, and if the discussion continues long it is likely to have far-reaching consequences. It might possibly lead, for instance, to a claim that in fairness universities should be taxed like other corporations, and that the taxes should be paid out of the National Treasury.

—So the navy has no use for the Holland boat. Well, the officials who have reached this decision may be quite right, but to the lay observer it looks as though they were taking a good many chances. The Holland craft has stood some rather severe tests, and, as submarine vessels go, has accomplished wonderful things. Foreign Governments are spending vast sums in experiments with under-water navigation, and have produced nothing better, if as good. The time may come when we will wish in vain for the exclusive use of the invention now rejected by men traditionally set in their ideas and hostile to changes and innovations.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The late Mrs. Abby L. A. Faulkner of Jamaica Plain, Mass., bequeathed all her property for the erection of a hospital there "for the people" on the death of her husband, Dr. George Faulkner. She had purchased a site for it.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. C. R. Dieffenbacher has resigned the pastorate of the First Reformed Church, in Greensburg, Penn., after serving for twenty-two years. The church has had but four pastors for the past 117 years. One of them served fifty-nine years.

* * *

Emperor William of Germany sent a Bible to the Rev. Hugo Stubenvall, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, in Elkhorn, Wis., who had written a poem in his honor. The Bible when used in the church for the first time was received with special services.

* * *

Congressman-at-Large Samuel A. Davenport of Pennsylvania has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election, having accomplished the main object he had in view, the securing of an appropriation for the improvement of Erie Harbor. He is now in his second term.

* * *

William Kerr of Providence, R. I., is still pursuing the trade of watchmaking at the age of eighty-two years, after sixty-six years' work at it. The Jewelers' Circular says he has invented several curious clocks, the best-known being one in which a little ball makes a zigzag journey down an inclined plane which tilts back and forth at regular intervals. In 1879 he made a large working model of the Strasburg Cathedral clock.

* * *

C. P. Huntington has subscribed to a fund for a library in Oakland, Cal., and The San Francisco Call is in a quandary whether he holds some strictly original opinions in regard to the educational value of free libraries or his fears of overeducation have been dispelled.

* * *

Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois is said to be arranging his abundant materials for a book of political recollections. The venerable ex-Senator has had much to do with the politics of the country for sixty years past, and has been actively a participant in them as a member of several parties.

* * *

The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger attributes to Senator Redfield Proctor of its State the framing of the opening sentence in the financial plank of the Republican National platform of 1896, declaring that "the Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money," and it says that to him also is due the credit of the elimination of the words "sixteen to one," which were in the original draft of the plank as submitted by Mr. Kohlsaat.

THE BOER WAR CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shearman's excellent letter in your issue of the 17th inst. upon the merits of the controversy between the Transvaal and Great Britain, which has issued in the present war, does not mention one point of considerable importance in itself, but still more as illustrative of the Boers' ideas of justice.

When the population now known as the Uitlanders were encouraged by the Boer Government to enter the Transvaal and to develop the gold fields, the period for naturalization, fixed by the law of 1882, was five years; but before the time came that the new-comers could avail themselves of this right the law was, in 1890, changed, the period being extended to fourteen years, with further restrictions of method which made the franchise still more illusory. Whether this was strictly ex post facto legislation I am not lawyer enough to know, but it is clearly a violation of fair dealing and is wholly characteristic.

May I suggest to our citizens generally, and to the Boer sympathizers especially, the inadvisability of public meetings on this question. There are very many among us, myself certainly one, who feel as strongly in favor of Great Britain as others do of her opponents. Let us all be careful not to provoke one another by immoderate expressions of opinion, to which public meetings tend. Those on one side provoke retaliation on the other, nay, they may make it necessary, for, in the problems of the near future good understanding with Great Britain is too important for us to permit the impression that we are all against her here, and we may find ourselves in the unseemly state of party divisions for and against foreign States, as in the beginning of this century between the French and British parties. I avail myself of this opportunity to say that, in my judgment, not only is the cause of Great Britain just, but to have failed to uphold it would have been to fall in national honor.

A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

NUGGETS.

In a Pet.

Mary—Sure, an' he went off in a pet.
Caroline—Who did?
Mary—The mouse. Our terrier ate him.—Harlem Life.

True to His Ideal.

Hicks—Funny about Pincherly. He says he believes in treating all men alike.
Wicks—That's right. He never treats anybody.—Boston Transcript.

Never Lonely.

"How I envy an egotist!"
"Why?"
"He always has an air of being such good company for himself."—Detroit Free Press.

Superstitious.

Mistress—Bridget, are you superstitious?
Bridget—Well, Mum, Oi t'ink it's unlucky to break a lookin' glass. Oi broke de parlor mirror in de lasht place Oi lived in, an' lost me job.—Philadelphia Record.

The Responsibility.

Mr. Grumps—The Ladies' Journal says a woman should make herself as attractive to her husband after marriage as she did before.
Mrs. Grumps—Huh! My father always gave me plenty of money to make myself attractive with. You don't.—New York Weekly.

EARTHLY APPEARANCES.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The widest river may not be
The best to navigate;
The fairest words may be the ones
That hide the deepest hate.

The loudest laugh may only serve
To keep away a sob;
The sweetest kernels do not grow
Upon the longest cob.

The keenest edge may not be found
Upon the longest blade;
The sweetest songster may not sing
Within the fairest glade.

The widest seat is not the one
Where mightiest men have sat;
Sometimes the greatest mind is not
Beneath the biggest hat.

TREACHERY IN NEGROS ISLAND.

Officials Elected in November Led the Revolt of Last Month—Eleven Are Arrested.

MANILA, Jan. 21.—Mail advices from Negros bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieut. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief officials of the Autonomous Government—the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the President and several Councilors, were lodged in jail on the charge of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

Gen. Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the Autonomous Government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Bacolod.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieut. Ralston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already cabled, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road until the Americans were reinforced.

AMERICAN TROOPS CENSURED

Returned Volunteers on Their Conduct—Praise for the Filipinos.

At the monthly meeting of the Young People's Association held last night in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-fifth Street, addresses were made by Lieut. E. W. Hearne of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, lately returned from Manila, and W. B. Miller, who has charge of the army and navy work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Lieut. Hearne told of the temptations of the soldier, and illustrated the evils that follow enforced idleness and the inactivity of garrison duty. He said among other things:

"The Filipinos, while pagans and semi-civilized, are moral and sober. They first learn of Christianity from the profane sailor, and when they see immense numbers of drunken, profane, and immoral soldiers representing this country they have little respect for the religion they profess. 'If that is your religion,' they say, 'we prefer our own.'

"The soldier, when associated with others, loses his identity. Then his savage and lower nature displays itself. This is particularly true of the soldier in the Philippines, life under a tropical sun. He loses all his religion. It is our duty to first send out Christian soldiers if we expect to make any sort of impression on the people there."

Lieut. Hearne impressed his hearers with the necessity of some action to prevent the degradation of the soldiers and sailors. He spoke of the establishment of a headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association in Manila, and said that when he left there only a small number had allied themselves with it. "What is five or seven out of that great army present in that tropical land?" he said. "We must give something to the soldier that will amuse him and draw him away from the vices that allure him." Lieut. Hearne spoke of his purpose to return to Manila and aid in the work.

Mr. Miller spoke of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association during the Spanish war and in the camps. In speaking of the campaign in the Philippines, Mr. Miller said:

"So great was the effect of the drunkenness and irreverence of the American soldier in the Philippines that one man, writing to me from Manila, said that two missionaries gave up their work among the natives and went to work on the army. They realized the uselessness of their work when there was an immoral and drunken army representing this country on hand. One drunken soldier can do more evil than two missionaries can undo. The sending of whisky and questionable things to Manila is not a badge of honor for this country."

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Duncan will give a reception to the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, the new pastor of the church, at their home, 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, to-night, to which the members of the Young People's Association are invited.

CONDITION OF CUBAN PRISONS.

Women's Jail a "Den of Filth and Iniquity"—Leper Hospital a "Filthy Hog Pen."

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—MajorRuncie, who has been at work for some time investigating the circumstances surrounding the detention in prison of persons charged with various offenses, to many of whom no trial has been granted, is engaged in preparing a report of a visit he recently paid to the women's prison. This institution he describes as "a den of filth and iniquity." He did not find a cot, a blanket, or a female attendant in the prison, where several hundred women are confined. The sanitary conditions are almost indescribable.

The Major says he cannot understand how such a place could have been tolerated in a so-called civilized community. His examination reveals a state of affairs worse than anything yet written regarding Spanish mismanagement.

What Major Runcie has already made known seems to astonish the Cuban officials. They assert that Senor Lanuza is principally to blame, as, in his position as Secretary of Justice in Gen. Brooke's Cabinet, he ought to have discovered the existence of these enormities.

Gen. Wood describes the leper hospital, which he recently visited, as a "filthy hog-pen."

The commission which has been investigating the records of prisoners confined in the Carcol has nearly completed its labors. Next week it will begin the investigation of cases in the Presidio. The prisoners are awaiting the result with great eagerness, as all expect some improvement in the conditions of confinement. The Governor General's decree of pardon has thus far been applied to 318 persons.

Cuban Industrial Relief.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—W. W. Howard, general manager of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, reports that the first Winter crops on the relief farms at Ceiba and Mocha are being marketed at Matanzas, bringing good prices. Sweet potatoes, beans, peas, and fodder corn are being sold. Irish potatoes, which have benefited greatly by the recent rains, will be ready next month, Mr. Howard expects.

VESTRY ASKS 4 PER CENT.

Says Too Few Contribute in Church of the Redeemer.

The Wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, on West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Lenox Avenue, have issued an appeal to the members of the congregation to be more liberal in their donations to the parish.

"At the present time," the address says, "the income is not sufficient to carry on the work as it should be carried on. There are a very small number of persons who are contributing the major part of the total income. Ten persons give about one-third of this total.

"There is room in the church for those who are too poor to pay anything, and all are welcome, rich or poor, but the Vestry does not think that those who have a comfortable and assured income should shift the burden they ought to bear.

"The Vestry believes that in general a church is entitled to at least 4 per cent. of every man's expenditures, and hopes that every member of the parish will consider this matter fairly."

Nicaragua Canal Arbitration.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 21. — The Nicaraguan Government will appoint Senhors José D. Rodriguez and Bruno Buitrago as arbitrators for Nicaragua in adjusting the differences with the Maritime Canal Company. It is understood that the Government will object to United States Minister Merry and Rudolph Weiser, the company's agent, as representatives of the company in the arbitration.

THE RUSH FOR CAPE NOME

Thousands Booked for Early Passage to the Gold Field.

THE COST OF LIVING THERE

Butter Quoted at $1 a Pound, Tomatoes $3 a Can—$200 Will Rent a Small House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — Abraham E. Smith, United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., in a report to the State Department, predicts a great rush to the Cape Nome gold field in Alaska this Spring. He says that the transportation companies there and at the United States ports on Puget Sound are all engaged in preparing steamers for the trip. The distance from Victoria to Cape Nome is 2,500 miles, entirely by water, and the transportation agencies have already booked all the passengers that can be carried on the first trips on all the vessels that can be obtained for the service. At a recent meeting of representatives of the company it was computed that 75,000 persons desired to go to Cape Nome as soon as possible. The earliest date at which any of the steamers is advertised to leave is May 1. The prevailing fare from Seattle or Victoria to Cape Nome is $100 for first-class and $80 for second-class passage. The rate for the transportation of freight is $40 a ton.

"The reports that had been circulated last season in regard to the gold discoveries at Cape Nome were quite generally disputed here," writes the Consul, "the opinion being that the Atlin and Klondike countries were more promising and also easier of access. But the last two steamers from the North effectually dispelled all uncertainties, the passengers bringing with them indisputable evidence that all along the beach in the vicinity of Cape Nome gold in paying quantities can be had for the digging.

"A number of these men have called at the Consulate, exhibiting specimens of the gold, saying they dug it on the beach near the water's edge; that men with only hand shovels and the simplest and rudest of pans cleared from $50 to $100 and even $200 per day, while sometimes a clean-up of from $1,000 to $1,500 has been reported. Nuggets worth from $300 to $400 were found near Anvil Creek, and it is believed $300,000 to $400,000 was taken out of Snow Gulch last Summer; one man, it is said, took out $100,000, while another claims still more."

Consul Smith says that complaint was made by some of the returning miners that claims of twenty acres each, embracing the entire shore from Cape Nome to Cape York, forty miles distant, had been staked. This situation has been changed by the decision of Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office, which is understood to mean that lands below ordinary high tide cannot be disposed of to individuals or corporations and that the right will be reserved to the land and to wash gold out of the sand between high and low water is as free as the right to fish in the adjacent waters.

Consul Smith report that there are now between 5,000 and 6,000 people at Nome City, Anvil City, Cape York, Port Clarence and other places in the vicinity, housed in buildings of the most temporary character. There are two newspapers printed in the district, from which he extracts the market quotations current last Fall. Beef and butter were $1 each a pound, flour $10 a hundred, wood from $35 to $50 a cord, potatoes $1 a pound, onions $75 a ton, and lumber $250 a thousand feet. Restaurant prices were on the same scale. The charge for a steak was from $1.50 to $3. For an order of ham and eggs or three eggs one had to pay $2. For $1.50 the hungry miner could regale himself with pork chops, mutton chops, boiled mackerel, a ham, burger steak, or an oyster stew. If he desired to spend only $1 he could have a choice of corned beef hash, pickled pigs' feet, a box of sardines, a Welsh rabbit, or a cup of coffee with bread and butter.

The rent of an eight-room house at Cape Nome is $200 a month, but the price of patches is in proportion to the cost of living. Longshoremen receive $2 an hour and carpenters $1.50. The ruling price for a shave is $1 and for a hair cut $1.50. A bath costs $2. Fifty cents is charged for laundering a flannel shirt, 75 cents for washing a colored linen shirt, and $1 for rehabilitation of the rare and luxurious garment known as the white shirt. Cigars and drinks cost 50 cents each.

Will Make Furniture at Cape Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 21.—Elwood Madden, E. F. Murden, A. P. Murden, and Omar Maris will leave here the last of the week for Cape Nome, Alaska, with several carloads of machinery for use in that district. The Murdens will establish the first planing mill in that territory, and will operate a sawmill with a furniture factory in connection. They expect to make a fortune.

REPARTEE IN THE SENATE.

Remarks Exchanged by Senator Spooner and Senator Allen in Debate on Transvaal Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Personal colloquies involving the exchange of repartee are by no means as common in the Senate as in the House, when they are of daily and almost hourly occurrence, but they do occur now and then. Noteworthy was the battle of words between Senators Allen and Spooner on Friday. The question was on Mr. Spooner's amendment to the resolution calling for information about the South African war. Mr. Spooner was objecting to the divulging of communications sent by foreign Governments when Mr. Allen broke in and said that no communications were called for in the original resolution.

"I don't know what a protest against the contemplated action of the United States would be unless it were a communication," said Mr. Spooner. "Does the Senator know?"

"I was not observing the Senator's question," said Mr. Allen, nonchalantly. "If he will state it again I will tell him."

Mr. Spooner looked annoyed, and replied, in a tone of gentle rebuke: "The Senator ought not to criticise my observations if he does not understand them."

"I do understand you when I listen to you," explained Mr. Allen, "but I regret to say that I do not always listen to you."

"Then you lose something," retorted Mr. Spooner.

"I know I do," humbly replied Mr. Allen, "but I have been missing these crumbs of wisdom all my life. I wish I could get in shape to listen to the Senator every day."

Mr. Spooner did not seem at all mollified by this tribute. He said, in a voice of heartfelt regret: "I am obliged to listen to the Senator from Nebraska almost every day."

"I know the Senator from Wisconsin does not like my speaking out my sentiments."

"I do like your speaking out," replied Mr. Spooner, "but I don't like your sentiments."

"I don't like yours," said Mr. Allen, shortly. "I am not sent here by the class of people who sent the Senator from Wisconsin here."

"The Senator once lived in Wisconsin," retorted Mr. Spooner.

"If the Senator will permit me—" began Mr. Allen.

"I did permit you," interrupted Mr. Spooner. "You reflected upon the class of people who sent me here. I did not reflect upon the class of people who sent the Senator here."

"And I did not reflect upon the class of people who sent the Senator from Wisconsin here," said Mr. Allen.

"But I will say one thing," went on Mr. Spooner, "and that is, with the Senator's views upon public questions, the class of people who sent me here never would send him here."

"With all due deference to the Senator from Wisconsin," said Mr. Allen, "and to the great people of the great State he represents, that is the highest compliment he could pay me."

Here the exchange of shafts ended, and Mr. Allen began a speech on Populism, prefacing it with a confession that he had "not always dwelt in the high and pure intellectual atmosphere the Senator from Wisconsin has dwelt in from boyhood up."

Marble Collegiate Church Service.

A. C. Dixon and L. G. Broughton will preach to-day at 3:30 P. M. in Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

HOTELS IN PARIS DESERTED

English Visitors Scarce on Account of South African War.

A SUCCESSOR TO DEROULEDE

Another Attempt to Introduce Bull-fighting—Opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Paris season has opened in a very depressing way. Not for a decade at least has the city been so empty, and both rich Parisians and the usual stock of visitors who live here at this time of the year are seeking their pleasure and comfort elsewhere. Not long ago one of the greatest manufacturers in France, a man whose name is known all the world over, explained his intention to give up residing altogether in the magnificent palace which he owns here, to live an exclusively pastoral life. His reasons were worth noting. Fond of horses, and one of the largest breeders in France, he complained that with the existing regulations it was impossible to drive a carriage and pair with safety through the Paris streets. There was the bicycle fiend, and the motor-car fiend, and the ever-increasing complication of tram lines which made driving valuable horses out of the question. As a rich man, moreover, the minor courts thought it necessary to adjudge him always in the wrong whenever an accident happened. During last year he had lost several very valuable horses through street accidents which were not the fault of his coachman, but he could obtain no redress.

Quite recently the Municipal Council authorized an additional system of tramway lines to be constructed in the centre of the Avenue des Champs Elysées. This will ruin the most fashionable drive in Paris; but everything is being sacrificed to the democratic spirit. The particular millionaire referred to above, who owns an island on the coast of Canada, talks of ultimately retiring there altogether, with a few faithful friends who are as much disgusted as himself with the present state of affairs in Paris. In the meanwhile trade is at a low ebb, and the hotels are deserted. The proprietor of the Hotel Brighton said a couple of days ago that he had not a single patron. The Grand Hotel has closed one of its wings, and the other hotels are in a similar condition. The Transvaal war is largely responsible for this. In spite of what the papers say, it is the British visitor who keeps the pot boiling in Paris. The Englishman as a rule does not allow his patriotism to interfere with his pleasure, and I doubt whether the caricatures and insults directed against the Queen, though they have offended a good many persons, are really the cause of the great falling off of visitors. It is a curious fact that although we are within two months of the exposition, the popularity of Paris as a place of resort was never at a lower ebb.

FRENCH MINSTRY WILL REMAIN.

There is little doubt now that the Ministry will survive the exposition. It is their clear intention to do so, and they will take care that no awkward situations arise, so far as they can help it, to prevent them. Owing to the frequent expression by Sir Charles Dilke of the opinion that the Newfoundland question threatened the peace of Europe and might precipitate Great Britain and France into a war of extermination, some little excitement is being caused by the fact that the modus vivendi with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries has now come to an end. I hear, however, on the highest authority, that the conclusion of a second modus vivendi to last twelve months, is quite certain. The French Government is as much out of touch from popular French opinion regarding Great Britain and France into a war of extermination, some little excitement is being caused by the fact that the modus vivendi with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries has now come to an end. I hear, however, on the highest authority, that the conclusion of a second modus vivendi to last twelve months, is quite certain. The French Government is as much out of touch from popular French opinion regarding Great Britain and the German Emperor and the German press does with one another. Both the Minister of War, Gen. de Gallifet, and the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, are Anglophile to the bone, and their colleagues are in complete sympathy.

By the condemnation and exile of Paul Déroulède, the seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Charente has been left vacant. Three persons were at once suggested as possible candidates—Jules Lemaitre, the well-known critic and member of the French Academy; M. Barillier, a friend of Déroulède's, and François Coppée. The first, after a hesitation of twenty-four hours, has wisely decided to remain a man of letters. The second has retired on a visit from Déroulède, and François Coppée is now alone in the field—the unique representative of the Nationalist Party. His return will, in all probability, be unopposed.

COPPEE'S PROGRAMME VAGUE.

Coppée's programme is vague, and may be summed up in the one word, patriotism. In the manifesto he has caused to be circulated among his constituents, he speaks of uniting in one great bond of sympathy all Frenchmen who dream of a definite republic—a republic purged of the shame and scandal of Panama, of Anarchists' plots, of the Dreyfus affair, of the tragedy of Fashoda, and the butcheries of the High Court. In vehement language he denounces the present Government, whose internal policy has been, he says, disastrous and tyrannical, and whose attitude toward the foreigner has been groveling. Strong and many are his epithets against Free Masonry, and he deals with Cosmopolitans as he would with the enemies of truth and honesty. It will be seen that Coppée's scheme is practically identical with that of Déroulède, the latter being also anti-Dreyfusard and anti-international. Each regards revolution as a good and healthy means of purging France. It is the desire of each that the election for the office of President of the French Republic should be brought about by universal suffrage rather than by the combined votes of the two chambers, as is the law at present. Each regards the existing political machinery as false and the great army of functionaries which exists between the people and the executive as a barrier which at all costs must be destroyed. At the same time, Coppée lays it down definitely that he does not dream of restoring a monarchy. In his opinion, Orleanism is most unpopular in France, and a régime such as that which the Duke d'Orleans is anxious to establish would be harmful to the interests of the nation.

It will be readily understood that opinions and a programme such as the above would be far more likely to envenom than appease party hatreds, if Coppée were at any time to be taken seriously. But an appeal to patriotism only has so often proved a failure that Coppée's excursion into politics may be viewed with equanimity. Patriotism alone is not and can not be a political programme, and whatever attempts may be made to include Republicans, Nationalists, and Royalists under one banner on that ground alone are sure to fall to the ground. Coppée is, however, both sincere and honest. He seems seriously to believe that the army and France are being attacked, that they are in danger, and that they demand his aid and protection. He is being warmly backed up by the League de la Patrie Francaise and by Déroulède's organ, Le Drapeau.

If we look back to a period of thirty or forty years ago we find a very different Coppée to the Coppée who, in emulating the political aspirations of Victor Hugo and Lamartine, appears to be courting a no less certain fall than theirs. Coppée was then one of the ornaments of the early Parnassians. His friends and brothers in art were Paul Verlaine, Catulle Mendès, Leon Dierx, and José-Maria de Heredia. The great philosopher of the school, Xavier de Ricard, maintained that impossibility was the watchword of art and that all great art should be ghastly. The Rue Rousselet, where Coppée lived with his mother, was the rendezvous of the friends. It was there that he wrote "Le Passant," "Les Humbles," and "Henriette." The style of these works—so clear, so limpid, so full of charming ease—seems utterly at variance with the agitating manifesto alluded to above. Between Coppée the poet and Coppée the politician there is a gulf which it is difficult to bridge.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES' MEETING.

On Tuesday last the Chamber of Deputies sat for the first time this year, and at once proceeded to elect its President. The occasion is one which never fails to afford considerable gratification as well to the oldest as the youngest among the members. By a rule of the Chamber it is provided that on the day of the President's election—an office tenable for one year—the oldest Deputy present shall take the chair, and be escorted thither and assisted there by the six youngest members of the House. Accompanied, therefore, by these six young men, the veteran member has to traverse the Salle des Pas Perdus, down long lines of soldiers, while drums are beaten and arms presented. The young Deputies assist him to the Presidential chair and proceed themselves to superintend the voting. The respective duties of these seven persons only come to an end when, the votes having been counted, the name of the newly elected President is announced from the tribune. On this occasion M. Paul Deschanel confirmed the hopes of his party, being elected by the substantial majority of eighty-eight. At the same period last year his majority was only ten.

The French Academy will soon elect two more "immortels," but the candidates are not very numerous, and certainly cannot be looked upon as men of great talent. For the late M. Pailleron's fauteuil, only two candidates are being brought forward—M. Paul Hervieu and M. Etienne Lami, and the former is almost certain of being elected. But for the Cherbuliez fauteuil the result of the election is far from being certain—in fact there will be no result probably. At first there were only two candidates, MM. Bazin and Faguet, and the chances of M. Faguet, the nominee of the Nationalists, were very good, but a rival has made his appearance in the person of M. Porto Riche, who has upset all these little schemes. M. Porto Riche has always had ten votes, and is certain of getting them again, so that there may be no majority for any one.

MORE BULL FIGHTING.

In spite of their failure at Enghien and the judgment recently rendered against them by the Court of Cassation, the amateurs of bull fighting in France do not seem to despair of introducing these spectacles into Paris. The arena of Enghien, it will be remembered, was closed soon after the first disastrous corrida, which took place last October, when the first bull introduced into the arena jumped over the balustrade and injured many people. And now it is announced that the Spanish matador, Mazzantini, has obtained permission from the Municipal Council of Montmorency to build another arena and give performances during the coming exposition. But this second attempt is not likely to prove more successful than the other one. Moreover, the French law does not allow Spanish bull fights, and the Government will close this arena as it did the one at Enghien, if the law is broken.

The execution in England of Louise Masset, the French teacher, for the murder of her child, has been the subject of much comment in the French press. Some papers went so far as to say that the Queen had refused to pardon the murderess in order to revenge herself for the caricatures which have appeared in some of the French comic papers, while the Eclair absolutely refuses to believe that she confessed her guilt before the execution, and even hints that this statement was in all probability invented by the prison authorities. Louise Masset was the first Frenchwoman to be executed abroad for a considerable number of years, and her case caused quite a sensation in France. A petition to the Queen had been gotten up by the Fronde, the woman's paper, and signed by nearly all the French teachers, and some French papers sent special correspondents to London to be present at the hanging—a very rare thing for them to do.

R. S.

AUTHOR OF LORNA DOONE DEAD

Richard D. Blackmore, Poet, Novelist, and Market Gardener Expired in England Yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the novelist, died to-day.

Mr. Blackmore was born in 1825, at Longworth, a pretty village in the Berkshire Hills. His father was the Rev. John Blackmore. On his mother's side he was descended from the once celebrated Dr. Doddridge. He was educated at Tiverton School and at Exeter College, Oxford, from which he was graduated in 1847, taking a second in classics. His expenses at the university were mainly defrayed by a scholarship, which he obtained on leaving school. After leaving Oxford he ate the required number of dinners at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1852. For a time after this he practiced as a conveyancer, but his affections were elsewhere. He wanted either to be a writer or a farmer, and it is a little remarkable that in later years he was the only well known novelist on record who combined these two avocations with success.

Blackmore had begun to write novels before he left the university, with the usual experience—when he tried to sell them—of young and unknown authors. His first published book was, however, a volume of poems, issued in London in 1854, under the title of "Poems by Melanter." This is now a bibliographical rarity of the first water, as is its successor "Epullia and Other Poems," London, 1855, which was issued anonymously. Neither of these two volumes set the Thames on fire, and gravitated with what the author must have regarded as almost improper speed to the fourpenny stands. He was not, however, discouraged, even going the length of publishing another volume of poems in 1855, under the title of "The Bugle of the Black Sea." The Crimean war served to sell a certain number of copies of this, which was also issued anonymously, but "The Fate of Franklin," (London, 1860,) met the fate of the earlier poems.

"Clara Vaughan," published in 1864 at London and Cambridge, was Mr. Blackmore's first novel. It met with a certain measure of success. The author's great work, "Lorna Doone," was published in three volumes in 1869. It was well reviewed by almost all the literary journals, but another example of the inexplicable mystery that attends popular successes, did not meet with any large sale till half a dozen years later. Then it became known and talked about all over Great Britain and America, and by 1879 twelve large editions had been exhausted. New editions have been continually called for since then. The Saturday Review said of "Lorna Doone" on the book's first publication:

"In the mingled flood of absolute evil and negative merit it is rare to light upon a book of positive value, tender and yet strong, warm but kept wholesome and pure, stirring and not sensational. We have such a book in 'Lorna Doone,' which is of real excellence, and of a class not common among us."

"Alice Lorraine," published in 1875, while it has not attained the popularity of "Lorna Doone," is regarded by some of the admirers of Mr. Blackmore's work as superior to the more famous novel. "Cripps the Carrier," published in 1876, is a country tale pure and simple, though some of its scenes are laid in the City of Oxford. Other novels by Mr. Blackmore are "Erema, or My Father's Sin," (1877;) "Mary Anerley," 1880; "Springhaven," "Kit and Kitty," and "Perlycross," "Dariel," his last important work, was published two years ago. He published a translation of the Georgics of Virgil in 1871.

The novelist divided his time, during the last fifteen years of his life, between writing and market gardening. The latter industry he conducted on a large and successful scale, and in the Autumn of 1894 contributed a series of letters to The London Times on the subject of fruit cultivation.

Spain to Refund Colonial Debt.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The Minister of Finance has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing the conversion at par into 4 per cent. perpetual stock of the Cuban 6 per cent. mortgage issue of 1886, the Cuban 5 per cent. bonds of 1890, and the Philippines 4 per cent. exterior debt.

The Paris Taken to Belfast.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The steamer Paris, which has been at Milford Haven making temporary repairs to the damages received while she was ashore on the Manacles, was towed from that place to-day for Belfast.

Osman Digna in Prison.

SUAKIM, Jan. 21.—Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, who was captured last Thursday in the hills near Tokar, was brought here to-day and imprisoned.

Ruskin to be Buried Thursday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The body of John Ruskin, in accordance with a wish he expressed years ago, will be interred in Coniston Churchyard. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

Society of Colonial Wars Dinner.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York will hold its eighth annual banquet at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, this being the two hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the founding of New Amsterdam. The dinner will be under the management of Frederic J. de Peyster, Governor of the society; Howland Pell, and the Stewards, Col. Henry S. Clark, Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., Philip Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, Frank E. Keech, and William E. Harriman. The speakers will be Frederic J. de Peyster, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, J. Austen Fox, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Howard R. Bayne, and Col. William Cary Sanger.

DEATH CLAIMS DUKE OF TECK.

Member of the Royal Family of Great Britain Dies at His Home in Surrey.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily Mail announces the death of his Highness Francis Paul Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, today, in his sixty-third year, at his home, White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey.

Francis Paul Louis Alexander, the Duke of Teck, was the only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein. The matrimonial alliance of his mother was by German law considered morganatic, and his was simply the title of Count Hohenstein until the King of Würtemberg in 1863 made him a Prince.

He was a Lieutenant in the Austrian First Lancers in 1854, and two years later was transferred to the Guard Squadron. Soon after he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Seventh Hussars, and served under Field Marshal Count Wimpfen in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1859. He was mentioned in dispatches for gallantry on the field, receiving the gold medal for distinguished service at Solferino and the bronze war medal. He resigned after the campaign in 1866.

Subsequently he served in the British Army. He was attached to Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff, and served under him in the Egyptian campaign in 1882. He received the silver medal for gallantry on the field at Tel-el-Kebir, the bronze star of the Khedive, and the grand cross of the Osmanjieh. After his return from the Egyptian campaign he received the rank of Colonel, unattached, and in 1892 was promoted to the rank of Major General.

The Duke was President of the Royal Botanical Society of London, Honorary Colonel of two British volunteer regiments, a prominent member of many of the London clubs, and the owner of many objects of art and interest. He was married to her Royal Highness Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, a cousin of Queen Victoria, and Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1866. The Duchess of Teck died on Oct. 27, 1897.

Their only daughter, the Princess Victoria Mary, was married on July 6, 1893, to the Duke of York, second son of the Prince of Wales. Prince Adolphus, the second child, was born on Aug. 13, 1868. He was married to Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, on Dec. 12, 1894. Prince Francis Joseph was born on Jan. 9, 1870, and Prince Alexander, the youngest child, on April 14, 1874.

CORONATION FETE IN BERLIN.

Princes and Ambassadors Join in the Festivities.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The coronation fête today was the usual impressive spectacle. The attendance included all the Prussian Princes and a score or more from the other German States.

Empress Augusta Victoria wore a fur-trimmed, yellow silk robe, with a crimson train, carried by pages, and a diamond diadem. She personally conferred the Louise orders on a score of women, who subsequently joined in the festivities.

Among the invited diplomats were the Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors.

Fewer decorations were conferred than was the case a year ago, and the fact that the number of high decorations conferred was so small has caused considerable comment.

DEFEAT FOR GEN. MERCIER.

Former Polytechnique Students Elect His Opponent President.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Gen. Mercier received an unexpected rebuff yesterday when the old students of the Ecole Polytechnique, which furnishes a majority of the artillery and engineer officers to the army, met in the school theatre to elect a President. Amid great excitement the ballot was taken, the result showing only 200 votes for Gen. Mercier against 1,000 for his adversary. Uproar and a free fight followed, Gen. Mercier's partisans declaring that the ballot had been falsified. Tables and chairs were overturned, and Gen. Boisonnet, who presided, was hustled about the hall.

Eventually order was restored, and a recount confirmed the defeat of Mercier.

TO PREVENT FIRE PANICS.

Department Demands Ordinance Compelling Lights in Tenement Halls.

On the recommendation of Fire Chief Croker, Commissioner Scannell has formerly requested the Municipal Assembly to pass an ordinance compelling owners of buildings containing more than three families to have lights burning on every floor from sunset to sunrise. The recommendation is the result of investigation of the recent tenement house fires, at several of which a number of lives were lost. The origin in many cases followed closely the time when some belated tenant passed up the stairs to his apartments after striking a match to see his way. A number of the fires started in the halls.

The fire authorities believe that this ordinance, if passed, will do more than anything else to prevent fires in tenements which originate in the hallways. Chief Croker yesterday, at his night headquarters in Great Jones Street, stated the position of the Fire Department on the proposed ordinance as follows:

"Every effort will be made to have this proposed ordinance adopted. It is in the interests of hundreds of thousands of tenants in every borough of this city. Many fires in these tenement houses we have found to be due to a carelessly dropped match in the hallway. The department has also found that when the cry of 'fire' has been raised in the tenements the tenants rush to the hallways to find them absolutely dark, and a panic results. In some cases the gas supplying light to the halls is shut off, so that no one can light it in an emergency."

SECRET MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED.

Boy Husband Cordially Received by His Father-in-Law.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Smith, the only child of B. Smith, a wealthy butcher of 231 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to John McBennett, a clerk, was announced yesterday. The young people, each being only eighteen years old, are members of St. Vincent de Paul's Sunday School in North Sixth Street, and were secretly married in the late Father Malone's church in September. They decided yesterday to inform their parents of their marriage, and walked from church together to the Smith homestead. The bride invited her father into the parlor, where her husband was seated, and made the announcement. The father promptly extended his hand to his son-in-law and welcomed him as a member of his household. The couple had been companions since childhood.

MAY GET BOOKS ON SUNDAY.

Brooklyn Public Library Branches Opened by the Directors.

The several branches of the Brooklyn Public Library yesterday for the first time on a Sunday since their establishment, were opened to the public. That the innovation is popular was indicated by the large number of readers who visited each of the different branches during the day.

The idea of opening the library on Sundays was adopted by the Directors at their last meeting about two weeks ago. The branches of the library are as follows: Central, or Broadway, Branch, 26 Brevoort Place; East New York, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Street; South Brooklyn, Forty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue; Williamsburg section, Bedford Avenue, near Broadway; Bedford Park, Kingston Avenue, and Flatbush Branch, in Flatbush.

All branches will be open hereafter on Sunday from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.

James W. Lucky's Body Picked Up by a Policeman.

While patroling his beat at an early hour yesterday morning, Policeman Skelly of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station found the body of a well-dressed man, apparently about fifty years of age, lying on the sidewalk at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was removed to the station house. From papers on the body it was found to be that of James W. Lucky.

The police notified Mrs. George C. Lawson of Hamburg, N. Y., whom Lucky requested in a note he left to be notified in case of his death. Last evening word was received from Mrs. Lawson that her husband would come to New York and claim the body.

BARNARD-COLUMBIA UNION

The New Relations of the Women's College to the University.

Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer Gives an Outline of the Agreement Making Their Alliance Complete.

Great satisfaction is felt by those interested in the higher education of women at the announcement made by President Seth Low of Columbia University at the annual luncheon of the Wellesley Club on Saturday that Barnard College had been incorporated into the educational system of Columbia. It has long been realized that this would be the outcome of the relations between the two institutions which from the foundation of Barnard have been continuously growing closer, and the best results are anticipated from the new order of things.

This new and important stage in the history of Barnard College was reached last Friday, when the agreement with Columbia was approved by the Trustees of the college at their bi-monthly meeting, which took place at the house of their Chairman, Abram S. Hewitt. Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer, a Trustee of Barnard and a member of the Executive Committee of the college, who took a leading part in securing the establishment of the institution, yesterday explained Barnard's new departure and status very clearly.

"Since Barnard College opened its doors ten years ago," she said, "this is the first time that its relation to the university has been officially defined. The graduating classes of Barnard College have received the Columbia degree, and the teaching staff of Barnard College has had to meet with the approval of the President of Columbia, but there has been no more formal alliance. In the future Barnard College takes its place as completely an integral part of the university system as the college proper, formerly known as the School of Arts, save that the financial management is separate and distinct. The President of Columbia University becomes ex officio the President of Barnard College, and he has just been elected a Trustee of Barnard College, so that his relation to Barnard College is precisely the same as the relation which he bears to Columbia University.

"The Dean of Barnard College, who up to the present has held no official relation to the university, in future will be appointed by the President of the University, by and with the advice and consent of the Trustees of Barnard College. The Dean of Barnard College will also for the first time have a seat in the University Council, with the right of voting on all the questions that come before that important body.

"In the past any instructors might be chosen by Barnard College so long as they met with the approval of the President of the university, but henceforth no one will instruct at Barnard College who is not an appointee of the university, with the same standing in all respects as that of other like officers in the university, and it is expressly stated that the instructors may be either men or women. Although the officers of instruction at Barnard College will be appointed by the President of the university, they will be nominated by the Dean of Barnard College, with the approval of the Trustees of Barnard College, so the important power of selection still rests with Barnard.

"This concerns the undergraduate student only. For the graduate students a very important step has been taken which cannot fail to awaken interest throughout the country. Women candidates for the higher degrees will no longer be registered as students of Barnard College; they will be accepted by the university as regular students of the university upon the same terms as the men under the Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science, in such courses as have already been designated.

"Thus, ten years after Barnard College undertook to conduct the education of women the professors and other instructors of Columbia College, the Trustees of Columbia have deemed it wise to give authority to the President of Columbia to charge himself with the welfare of Barnard College on precisely the same terms as he is charged with the welfare of Columbia College. Barnard may well be proud of the results of its labors."

Referring to the curriculum of the college, and the fact that the members of the Faculty may be either men or women, Mrs. Meyer said that the girls would receive exactly the same instruction as the boys, and by the same professors, and that the qualifications requisite for obtaining a degree would be identical for both sexes. The question of co-education in its broad sense does not enter into the agreement. The girl undergraduates will continue to receive instruction in separate buildings, but so far as the senior class is concerned, professors cannot be expected to duplicate their work. In the study of Arabic, for example, there may be only two or three male and an equally limited number of female students, and in such a case both sexes will naturally study together. There are no women professors at Barnard. There was one once in the person of the late Dr. Emily L. Gregory, who was head of the Botanical Department. Her lectures were so popular that students from Columbia used to attend them regularly. She was merely approved by the Trustees of the university. Henceforward, should any woman professor be recommended by the Trustees of Barnard she will be formally appointed by the university.

FATAL RUNAWAY IN THE PARK.

John T. Larney, twenty-eight years old, an undertaker at 325 East Thirty-eighth Street, was fatally injured by being thrown from a road cart on the East Drive, near One Hundred and Sixth Street, in Central Park, late yesterday afternoon. He died within a few minutes after being taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Larney yesterday afternoon borrowed a horse and wagon from a friend. He took his five-year-old son, Leo, and the latter's playmate, Thomas McCormack, eight years old, of 317 East Thirty-eighth Street, and together they drove through Central Park.

As they passed the restaurant near One Hundred and Sixth Street, one of the lads asked Mr. Larney for some candy, and stopping his horse he went after it. He returned in a few minutes, and had just taken his seat, when something frightened the horse. It plunged forward with such suddenness as to throw Mr. Larney and the two children into the road.

Mr. Larney never moved again. He was unconscious when picked up, and sank rapidly until death case. The boys escaped with slight bruises, and were taken home by a policeman.

The horse ran north, and a short distance up the drive ran into a light wagon driven by John Wyckoff, of Schenectady Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn. In the collision a wheel was torn from Wyckoff's wagon, and he was thrown out. He was not seriously injured. The horse next ran into a team driven by John McGowan of 319 East Fifty-third Street. The driver was thrown out, but a few bruises were his worst injuries.

Mounted Policeman Robertson caught the runaway near One Hundred and Eighth Street. The horse and wagon were sent to their owner.

CASE OF LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

A couple were married on Friday at Far Rockaway five hours after they first met. The bridegroom was Patrick Hogan, proprietor of a hotel at Hammell's Station. He is forty years of age and had been married before, but has no children. When his wife died, on Christmas Day last, she left an estate valued at about $50,000.

Mrs. Emma A. Coope, a widow, who had been living at 546 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, went to Hammell's Station Friday to visit a friend. She and Mr. Hogan were introduced to each other about 2 o'clock that afternoon. It was a case of love at first sight, and the courtship advanced apace, so that before dark they had agreed to become man and wife.

Mr. Hogan and Mrs. Coope were at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Seyrer, at Far Rockaway, at 7 o'clock, and a few minutes later left as man and wife. The bride has three children by her previous husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are now living at Hammell's.

O. H. Chenault Buys Brood Mares.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21.—W. J. Stone of Louisville has sold to O. H. Chenault, Lexington, the thoroughbred brood mares Silvertone, by imported Silvermine, dam Scramble, by Star Davis, and Ethel T., eight years old, by imported Richmond, dam La Cigale, by King Alfonso.

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE

Dr. Madison C. Peters Tells Actors the Public Is to Blame for the Present Order of Things.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters last evening under the auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance preached at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church to the members of the dramatic profession on "The Church and the Theatre." He said, in part:

"The dramatic art is a legitimate art, and acting may be made an honorable profession, and the Church should recognize this fact and use its influence to induce all good people to patronize the plays and encourage the players who give good entertainments and stay from the performances that minister to vice.

"There are immoral plays and plays that are as innocent as milk. There are bad men and bad women in all professions. The pulpit's vituperation of the theatrical profession is as unchristian as only a clergyman who never saw a good play would ever dream of making it. The stage seldom or never strikes back.

"The numerous scandals of the American clergymen now serving terms in the various penitentiaries of the land afford legitimate material for the stage. These materials remain unused because the dramatist, the manager, and the actor have too great a respect for religion to weaken it by emphasizing the sins of any of its professors.

"Water cannot rise higher than its source, and the character of the theatre cannot be sustained above the character of those who attend. Playwrights and actors are not to blame for what we get on the stage. I want to fix the responsibility for the present order of plays where it belongs—upon the public. Let the people stay away from every performance, whatever its artistic excellence, if it abounds with intrigue and immorality.

"The shameful posters, the female attire, or the lack of it, the compromising attitudes, the silly things accepted, the commonplace persons admired and commended, the Sunday performances in our most disreputable theatres, in plain violation of the law—thunder at these as much as you will—let ridicule, sarcasm, and denunciation exhaust their armories on these abuses, these positive evils."

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Five Members of the Metropolitan Company Sing.

The concert brought out the usual crowd last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The participants were Mme. Gadski, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, M. Saleza, Signor Campanari, and Herr Van Rooy.

The opening orchestral number, the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," was followed by Herr Van Rooy in "Es ist genug" from "Elijah." To the second part he contributed some Haydn and Schubert songs. Mlle. de Lussan's part in the programme included "Vedrai Carino" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Gounod's setting of "There Is a Green Hill far Away." Mme. Gadski was heard in "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer" from "Der Freischütz," (Weber,) and two Schubert songs. M. Saleza sang two arias, "Sigurd" (Reyer) and "L'Africaine," (Meyerbeer,) and Signor Campanari rendered the monologue from Verdi's "Falstaff."

Mr. Paur elicited from the orchestra such a pleasing interpretation of the Rubinstean Valse—the one that Paderewski played recently—that the audience insisted on his repeating it. The programme began with Wagner and ended with him, the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" being the last number.

OPENING OF "SAPHO" POSTPONED

Miss Nethersole Will Not Be Able to Appear Until To-morrow.

The production of "Sapho" announced to be given at Wallacks's Theatre to-night by Miss Olga Nethersole has been postponed until to-morrow night because of the illness of the actress.

Miss Nethersole is detained in Washington suffering from a severe cold. In a dispatch sent to this city last evening her physician, G. L. McGruder, says: "Miss Nethersole is better, but I deem it advisable for her not to appear until Tuesday."

The tickets sold for the play to-night will be good to-morrow night.

PROF. HERRON ON SOCIALISM.

Present Civilization Cannot Be Mended, He Declares—His Attack on the Protestant Church.

Prof. George D. Herron, who was forced to resign from Iowa College because of his radical social views and who is now on his way to visit Count Tolstoi and the Holy Land, spoke at the Social Reform Club last evening on "Socialism and Religion" before a gathering which would have filled an auditorium twice the size of the club's quarters at 45 University Place. The corridors and stairways outside the club rooms were crowded, and many had to leave, being unable to get within hearing distance. Prof. Herron said in part:

"I have no expectation that the present kind of civilization can be amended—it can only be ended. The new system that shall give to every man at first what he is supposed to have earned and afterward what he needs, can no longer be called a party or sectional term. All kinds of socialism mean the organization of a world in which every man shall be born with an equal inheritance.

"What will become of God and gods, of temples, creeds and faiths, in the new morning of socialism? It seems to me that the effect of the socialistic idea possessing the world would be to change the entire attitude of human life regarding the future. Protestantism stands against it. It doesn't stand very well to-day—by keeping man in an attitude of fear toward the unknown. Progress up to date has been largely a progress of slaves. We still live in a miserably enslaved world. When men take it into their heads that they can make any kind of a world they choose history will begin to go cross-lots, wandering no more through tragedy and failure. Whenever a Son of Man has come he has found a good deal of faith in evil but very little in good.

"Can you find me any representative Protestant Christian in the City of New York to-day who would not think civilization would fall into chaos if men were to take seriously the things that they profess in their churches? Protestant Christianity believes to-day a thousand times more in the devil than in goodness.

"There is not a bit of spiritual difference between the Standard Oil combination and the Protestant Church, or, rather, take the Presbyterian Church, in which I was born and reared. One demands tribute in the form of cash and the other in the form of enslavement of souls and all the flesh it can get besides. But when the socialistic movement comes to something like a really defined conflict with the capitalistic classes it will come as a programme of uncompromising socialism without regard as to whether you or I want it or not.

"It is already too late to reform society in America. It is no longer a question whether you will have a socialistic revolution, it is only left to you to decide what kind of a revolution you will have. There is nothing else left for a world disinherited. It is no wonder that the cries of socialism are wild when we look into the wheels of this hideous machine called civilization and see men dead in body and soul who are its grist, but it is no other than the cry with which Jesus waked the world nineteen centuries ago, 'Repent ye, change your lives, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'"

After the address Prof. Herron said that he meant to make no discrimination in favor of Roman Catholicism, but had referred only to Protestantism because he was a Protestant himself. A few persons left the rooms while the speaker was making his strongest attack on the church, but they made no comment, and there was not a dissenting voice, nor lack of enthusiasm, when a vote of thanks to him was proposed.

James Rogers, Baseball Player, Dead.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21.—James Rogers, an ex-professional baseball player died at his home here to-night, age 28 years. The primary cause of death was the result of being struck on the head by a pitched ball several years ago, while playing in the National League. He was at one time Captain of the Louisville team, and last year organized and played first base for the Norwich team of the Connecticut State League.

Clubhouse for Queens Democrats.

The Democratic Club of the Borough of Queens will to-night give an entertainment at St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. The club has under advisement the erection of a new clubhouse upon the property given it by the late Roswell P. Flower. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the building fund.

RESCUE ON THE ELEVATED.

Policeman Wilhelm Drags Unconscious Man from Track—May Have Fallen from a Train.

Some passengers entering the elevated railroad station at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street about 8 o'clock last night asked the ticket chopper, John Weigold, why he did not pick up the man who was lying on the north track at Sixty-sixth Street.

"What man?" asked the ticket chopper in amazement. It was explained that the passengers did not know, but they were reasonably sure that a man lay there, and that he should be rescued instantly.

There was a train in sight, and Weigold did not stop to ask any more questions. Policeman Wilhelm answered his yells for help, and then several more policemen came.

Wilhelm bounded from the platform to the trestle and ran at full speed to the place indicated. It was a race for life, and made all the more exciting because the policeman did not know how far he had to go.

The policeman could hear the train coming up the grade, and its lights came nearer and nearer, but he could see no man lying on the tracks. He took no chances, however. Just as he was thinking it was a hoax he saw the form of a man about twenty feet distant, squarely in the track. The coming train was not more than fifty yards away. Wilhelm never moved as fast in his life before, and probably never will again. He fairly flew. He reached the unconscious man, and with one mighty effort drew him aside. A moment later the train rolled by, the engineer apparently having no knowledge of an obstructed track and only slowing up for the next station.

From a card of membership in Typographical Union No. 6 it was learned that the man was P. J. Murphy, fifty years old, of 228 East Eighty-fourth Street. He was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. He had a large scalp wound and was suffering from concussion of the brain. Dr. Osgood of the Presbyterian Hospital said Murphy was perfectly sober.

How Murphy got to the track is not clear, but the police think he stepped on to the rear platform of a train that had but a few minutes before gone up town, and losing his balance, fell headlong to the track.

The witnesses cheered Policeman Wilhelm loudly when he came back to the station carrying the unconscious man in his arms.

Coroner Bausch called at the hospital at midnight and made an effort to take Murphy's ante-mortem statement during brief intervals of semi-consciousness. He said he had tried to get off the train at "Ninety-ninth Street" and that nobody was responsible for his mishap. He then lapsed into delirium.

Coroner Bausch placed no reliance in any of his statements. He is in a precarious condition and there is little chance of his recovery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. J. Henry Sharpe.

After an illness of three days, the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Sharpe, one of the most prominent ministers in the Presbyterian denomination, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia.

Dr. Sharpe was Chairman of the Board of Councilors of the Pan-Presbyterian Historical Society of the United States, and in April next would have celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his pastorate of the West Park Church. He was a member of the board and Chairman of the House Committee of the Presbyterian Society and Home for Aged and Infirm Ministers at Perth Amboy, N. J., besides holding other high positions in denominational enterprises.

The deceased was born in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1842. He entered Washington College, now Washington and Jefferson, but at the breaking out of the war left to enlist in the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. At the close of his gallant service he returned to college, graduated, and then took the regular course and graduated from the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny. His first charge was the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, to which he was called in 1863, and his pulpit work since has been confined to that city.

Dr. Sharpe was a frequent contributor to religious publications, and at the time of his death was gathering material for a series of articles on the Presbyterian manses of this country. His widow, who was Miss Semple of Pittsburg, is left with two daughters and one son. The funeral will take place Tuesday, the interment to be in the Allegheny Cemetery at Pittsburg.

Beverley Chew Duer.

Beverley Chew Duer, son of the late William Duer, and cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, died yesterday morning at his residence, 62 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Duer was born in this city sixty years ago, and was a graduate of Columbia. On leaving college he went to California, and after spending five or six years in San Francisco returned to this city and entered the service of the Bank of the State of New York. He became cashier of the bank ten years ago. He was a member of the Union Club. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of John H. Pool. He also leaves two young children, a boy and a girl. The funeral will take place to-morrow at the family residence, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. J Inson of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. The burial will be on Staten Island.

Mrs.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000. — 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank — Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000. — 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank — 320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank — 49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company — 30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company — CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. — ST. PAUL B'LD'G. — 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO. Members Consolidated Stock Exchange. 30 West 23d St. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin. SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT. DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr., Member Consolidated Stock Exchange. STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON. Branch Offices. 1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST. 621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST. MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, 36 WALL STREET. Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
23 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hearding, C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas, Gen. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons, Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry, Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.

THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $17,988.16 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of January, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "PROPOSALS TO SINKING FUND, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., AS TRUSTEE,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, January 15th, 1900.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25TH TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price,

75c. Per Share,

ecure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share **must bear date** not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.

45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Bickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

William Trist Bailey, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS, ACCOUNTS, ETC.,

by WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer,

MONDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1900.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Independent Realty Auction Mart,
No. 139 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

By order of the Executors the following properties and securities will be sold by the Auctioneer named above, at the time and place above mentioned, namely:

8 Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
2 Certificates of Deposit issued by the Union Trust Company of the City of New York, covering 2 Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
60 Shares Atchison Elevator Company Stock, par value, $100 each.
Seat in Consolidated Exchange.
46 Shares Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company Stock, par value $100 each.
10 Shares Acme Copying Press Company Stock, par value $25 each.
1,000 Shares Clancy Mining Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
27,000 Shares Hortense Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Marshall Loom Company Stock, par value $5 each.
500 Shares Battle Mountain Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Silver Islet Company Stock, par value, $25 each.
50 Shares United States Telephone Manufacturing Company Stock, par value, $50 each.
Receipt for 50 Shares of same Stock.
50 Shares Union Land Company of Wyoming Stock, par value, $100 each.
1 Bond $500, New York, Montana Mining & Discovery Company.
30 Shares Perry Stove Manufacturing Company Stock, South Pittsburg, Tenn., par value, $100 each.
80 Shares North Jersey Land Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
50 Shares Star Spring Company Stock, Saratoga, par value, $100 each. (Company in liquidation.)
79,750 Shares The Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Company Stock, par value, $1 each.

In addition to the above there will also be sold at the same time and place balances due on certain accounts in favor of the testator, with the collaterals held for the payment of certain of the accounts and certain judgments, the full particulars of all of which will be given at the time and place of sale.

ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala., Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:

ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,

embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.

Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.

Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
} Reorganization Committee.
New York, January 19th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d Street,
New York, Jan. 18th, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1900.

The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 1st, 1900, until Feb. 16th, 1900.

Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of Record unless otherwise instructed.

J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable on and after February 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 26th, 1900.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1900.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York January 9th, 1900.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Malden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-fifth Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1900.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America, and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge ..... President
Heman Dowd ..... Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin ..... Secretary
Francis C. Prest ..... Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge, Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle, Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis, Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis, Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill, James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly, Arnold Marcus,
Charles W. Drake Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd, Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath, L. Carbajal,
Marques de Pinar del Rio.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 330, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1208, 2134, 2983, 2770, 3320, 3490, 3593, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3829, 3891,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
of
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.

That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:

ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.

That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

[Seal.]

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. FRANK H. MASON,
U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

[Seal.]

City and County of New York, ss.:

ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:

That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

ERNST THALMANN.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899. MICHAEL GAVIN 24,
Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

[Seal.]

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,

Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and

Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

[Seal.]

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.

FRANK H. MASON,
U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

[Seal.]

THE FIRM OF W. S. GURNEE, JR., & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. S. GURNEE, JR.,
C. GURNEE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. S. GURNEE, JR., & CO., for the transaction of a general bond and stock brokerage business.

W. S. GURNEE, JR.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
B. Y. FROST.
LE ROY FROST,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

80 Broadway, New York, January 22d, 1900.

MR. GEORGE ROUNTREE of WILMINGTON, N. C., has this day been admitted a member of our firm. R. H. ROUNTREE & CO.
Jan. 20th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

American Bank Note Company.
78 to 86 Trinity Place.
New York, January 20, 1900.

At the annual election of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

Phineas C. Lounsbury, John E. Currier,
James Macdonough, Edmund C. Converse,
Augustus D. Shepard, James B. Ford,
Theo. H. Freeland, Robert N. Toppan,
Joseph S. Stout, Felix Campbell,
Jared K. Myers, Charles A. Moore,
Warren L. Green.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were elected:

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice President.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice President and Treasurer.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.
JARED K. MYERS, Assistant Treasurer.
F. RAWDON MYERS, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN E. CURRIER,
Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Easier money rates are reflected so far on the Stock Exchange only by increased bond market transactions, with some attending advances. Compared with the record of a year ago current transactions look small, but the fact that they make gains over recent averages encourages expectation that further progress can be counted upon.

***

The greater abundance of funds at lower rates does not yet appear speculatively effective. Against the stock list's activity are the maintained counsels of conservative commission brokers who are convinced that a number of other interfering elements must pass away before warranted improvement can show in the situation. Such authorities have the support, so far, at least, as the industrial shares are concerned, of the banking community. Money lenders are more than ever insistent upon discrimination against ordinary trust stocks. The fact that the new industrial is a dividend payer cuts small figure, for under the prevailing policies of trust corporation management there is no possible means of knowledge as to whether even declared dividends are earned.

***

A number of important corporation meetings are about to be held. Issues are to be raised over the Consolidated Gas Company's affairs. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit shareholders are to meet, and possibly make changes in their Board of Directors. The American Steel and Wire Company is to file its first annual report. At every one of these meetings important developments may take place.

The management of the Consolidated Gas Company—about as much of a financial mystery as any that has ever been able to attract investors—is unlikely to be much affected by the new opposition. Controlling proxies are already in hand, and the prestige of the company's managers is in slight danger of damage from any suddenly devised attack. If minority shareholders have just grievances—if, as they allege, their vested interests are being sacrificed to inimical forces—it is improbable that defeat of their annual meeting protest will dispose of opportunities for redress.

Two results are expected from the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. One is a financial statement to make clearer the company's situation, its assets and liabilities, its earnings and expenses, its profits or losses. And the other is such change in the Board of Directors as will disclose new elements of strength in the company's control. Wall Street has it that Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. E. H. Harriman, and Dr. W. Seward Webb will become Directors. The probability is that not one of the three will be chosen; they do not expect to be, and two of them may be quoted as saying positively that they are not even considering such a proposition. Mr. Harriman's secretary may become a Director, following the example of the secretary of Mr. Depew.

***

Influences likely to exert quickest security market effects here, as abroad, will be in South African war reports, though it is difficult either for bull or bear to show how lasting results can be depended upon from foreign events, which, however immediately big, cannot forthwith be conclusive. What Wall Street is very sure of is that the success of British arms will lead quickly to renewed buying of securities here for foreign account.

WHY WAGES GO HIGHER.

An officer of one of the steel companies, discussing the recent increase of wages on the part of several of the companies, said:

"The increase is not surprising, and will readily be understood if the facts of the case are remembered. Up to a short time ago many of the companies were working on old-time orders, at old-time prices. That is to say, they were completing contracts entered into, some of them, months ago at the then prevailing figures. Now, with these orders off their hands, they are starting on new contracts at very much higher prices, and, their profits being larger, they can afford to pay better wages."

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Officials of the independent sugar refining companies repeat that there is nothing to say in respect to the report that they have been in conference, with a view to perfecting an organization to fight the Sugar Trust.

James B. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National Companies, characterized as "for stockjobbing purposes" a report that a settlement of the sugar war was in sight and that the Mollenhauer and National Companies would soon join the trust.

"You may say emphatically," Mr. Post said, "that there is nothing in the report. There is no settlement of the war, nor can we see when there will be any. Those people who argue because of the recent advances in refined sugar prices that these signify a settlement simply do not understand what they are talking about. The advance in raw sugar was responsible for the advance in refined—that and nothing else."

PHILADELPHIA FARES WELL.

Discussing business and financial conditions in Philadelphia, Francis Henderson of Ross, Henderson & Co. of that city says:

"The general condition in our city is good; in fact, it couldn't be much better. We are in sound financial shape, with money easy and growing easier, while our manufacturers, merchants, and business men generally are wonderfully active.

"Our stock market shows a peculiar state of affairs, in that, in the midst of this activity and prosperity, it is apathetic and listless. Even good dividend-paying stocks are selling at a very low price. But, like New York, we are waiting developments."

PUERTO RICO'S PROSPECTS.

F. P. Mayo of Boston, who is interested with Boston capitalists in the proposed construction of a system of docks and railways in Puerto Rico, is a believer in the possibilities of that country. Discussing the matter, Mr. Mayo, who will return to Puerto Rico this week, says:

"In my opinion there are very great possibilities in Puerto Rico, and the development of the island will be of material advantage to this country. But in order to develop it capital is needed. As it is now, there is little money there, and the facilities are few and of small practical benefit. With ready capital the island could be immeasurably benefited and its trade appreciably extended.

"One thing that would help it would be free trade with this country. Now, the island produces 55,000 tons of sugar a year, on which there is a duty of something like $1.60 on every 100 pounds. If that were removed it would stimulate the industry very much, and the crop could easily be made half as much again. It is possible, also, to develop the tobacco industry more; but as for coffee, it is in a bad way, and, because of the slow growth, no longer liable, since the blizzard, to meet with much favor."

HOW CANADA BENEFITS.

E. H. Spinney of Yarmouth, N. S., who has just sailed for London, before leaving had a word or two to say of business conditions both here and in Canada.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Spinney, "that when you have prosperity in the United States we have it in Canada also. It is, as it were, a sort of reflected prosperity, our business being helped by yours. In the district where I come from there is especial activity in the lumber and iron ore industries, and not a little of the demand has come from the United States. With closer reciprocal trade relations between the two countries I think that the people of both would be better off, we giving you what you need that you do not grow or manufacture; you giving us that which we need but do not produce."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for equipment placed last week by various railroads are the following:

Southern, 150 coke cars; Florence and Cripple Creek, 150 box cars; Monterey and Mexican Gulf, 100 box cars; Mexican International, 100 gondola cars; New York, New Haven and Hartford, 100 coal cars; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 10 caboose cars and 500 steel cars; Pennsylvania, 100 box cars of 80,000 pounds' capacity each; Illinois Central, 500 coal cars of 80,000 pounds' capacity each; Southern Pacific, 500 flat cars; Seattle and International, 100 flat cars; Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, 150 steel hopper-bottom coal cars; Grand Trunk, 24 locomotives.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 21.—The market last week was strong, with a fair business everywhere for yarns, American yarns being from ¼@3-16 dearer; and the spinners holding the margin well. Bundles were fairly sold for Japan, China, and the Continent. Egyptian yarns were from ⅛@⅜ higher, and in good demand.

The profits are still large in cloth, which is well situated. All the Indian markets bought last week, Calcutta leading. The severe famine in Bombay, however, is expected to restrict the trade there soon. China was a constant buyer. Most of the manufacturers who are working for the Far East are now deeply engaged for the next six or nine months.

South American did fairly, but the Levant was unsatisfactory and collections were bad. The week's purchases included most of the leading gray bleaching, printing, and dyeing cloths.

The printers' combine to advance prices was a somewhat disturbing factor.

In Continental yarns and cloths the position showed no change, the market being very firm and well sold.

JACKSON AVENUE CAUSEWAY.

Dispute Over Title to Tract, Ownership of Which Mrs. Higgins Claims.

Title to property is in question in the appeals from the awards made by a commission in connection with the widening of the Jackson Avenue causeway across Flushing Bay. The awards amount to several thousand dollars.

The title to one tract, of which Mrs. Mary Higgins is the alleged owner, rests upon a grant made by the State Land Board a number of years ago to John Higgins, her husband, who was at the time owner of the upland adjacent to this property, which is under water. Higgins became insolvent, and his upland was sold under a decree of foreclosure.

No steps were taken to foreclose the land under water, the plaintiffs assuming that the title to the land under water vested in the owners of the upland. Mr. Higgins died, and no action was taken in the matter until, under the condemnation proceedings, awards for the land appropriated for the widening of Jackson Avenue were made to Mrs. Higgins amounting to over $1,000.

It is alleged by the counsel for Mrs. Higgins that as the land under water adjoins the highway, the title is not vested in the owners of the upland foreclosed by her husband's creditors. The Commissioners in the condemnation proceedings took this view. The Jackson Avenue causeway has been widened and straightened and macadamized by Queens County, the whole improvement involving an expense of $50,000.

The question of benefits and damages still remains unsettled.

GERMAN MONEY CONDITIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Money rates continued easier throughout last week. The reduction in London and Vienna had a favorable effect and led to an expectation of a further reduction at the Reichsbank. The difference between official and private rates is now over 2 per cent. Nevertheless, the large volume of discount—176,000,000 marks above the figures of a year ago—renders caution necessary.

A further reduction at the Reichsbank is probable before February. London exchange has dropped slightly below the gold export point.

The great demand for capital here during the last few years is now felt in the scarcity of capital for new enterprises. The emissions in 1899 were 2,036,000,000 marks. In 1898 they were 2,021,000,000 marks. For the two years they were 433,000,000 marks more than the emissions for 1896 and 1897.

Many schemes are now waiting for more favorable conditions. The Boerse has shown a waiting attitude, and speculation has been reduced to narrow limits. Nevertheless values are rather firm. Domestic industrials are again advancing moderately, and coalers were favorites, owing to the obstruction of canal shipments and the reductions of English imports, as well as to the miners' strike in Austria.

The advance in coal prices has agitated the iron market, which reports heavy new inquiries for supplies. The situation there is still improving, and confidence in the boom continues firm.

The bicycle industry makes an unsatisfactory showing. The Freya Works, at Munich, lost $75,000 last year, and the failure of this establishment is possible.

Two hundred brickyards in Westphalia and the Rhine country have formed a pool.

The receipts of the Prussian

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.
61—International Contract Co. vs. Mulligan.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Hees vs. Dongan.
2—Waterman vs. Shields.
3—Johnson vs. Foster.
4—Hammill vs. Man. Ry.
5—Islen vs. Capelle.
6—Hartley vs. C. H. Diamond Co.
7—Kruger vs. Segelken.
8—Matter of Elders.
9—Bogert vs. Wiener.
10—Matter of Blackwell.
11—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
12—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
13—Conolly vs. Dillon.
14—Burgess vs. House.
15—Sawyer vs. Thomas.
16—Weiler vs. Remington & Sherman Co.
17—Pickhardt vs. Pickhardt.
18—McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin.
19—In re Talmage.
20—In re Hull.
21—Hausenstein vs. Barnes.
22—Kaufield vs. Wallach
23—Danzig vs. Kennedy.
24—Danzig vs. Wood.
25—In re Jarvis.
26—Johnston vs. Harris.
27—Peters vs. Queen.
28—Eckhardt vs. Montefrey & Fresno R. R.
29—In re Riverside Park.
30—Saltus vs. Frankel.
31—Wight vs. Middlesex Co. Bank.
32—In re McClelland.
33—Isear vs. Tschaft.
34—Eagan vs. Eagan.
35—Wimmel vs. Wimmel.
36—People ex rel. Sayville Steamboat Co. vs. Kempner.
37—Clausman vs. Clausman.
38—In re Katz.
39—Early vs. Ferris.
40—In re Jacobs.
41—Yankauer vs. Man. Railway.
42—Kohn vs. same.
43—Leyersohn vs. same.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.
1—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Demurrer.
2—Bates vs. Elker. Preferred causes.
4385—Rosenmeyer vs. Greenbaum.
4410—Jenness vs. Meyer.
3880—Del. & H. Co. vs. Feltner.
44—Hauser vs. same.
45—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Reeve.
46—Nicholas vs. Purdy.
47—Dodger vs. Adamovsky.
48—Mooney vs. Lafollette.
49—Hanrahan vs. Hanrahan.
50—Hawkins vs. Rakas.
51—McCreery vs. Inge.
52—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
53—Steinberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
54—Boylan vs. Cassin.
55—Globe Realty Co. vs. Tange.
56—Metzger et of Ginsberg.
57—Neville vs. Brown.
58—Pendleton vs. Harris.
59—Fox vs. Fox.
60—Colton vs. President, &c., of Man. Co.
61—Abbott vs. Meinkin.
62—Waldo vs. Rhinelander.
63—McIlvaine vs. Stender.
64—Gilfillian vs. Kearney.
65—People ex rel. Holt vs. Kearney.
66—Byrne vs. Kearney.
67—Rosenmeyer vs. Greenbaum.
68—Dollar Sav. Bank vs. Seitz.
69—Jayne vs. Ingram.
70—People, &c., vs. Lyons.
71—Byrne vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
72—Bell vs. McKenna.
73—Earle vs. Ferris.
74—Hawkins vs. Pakas.
75—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
76—Boylan vs. Cassin.
77—Myers vs. O'Connor.
78—Vermont Sav. Bank vs. Welte.
79—Rush vs. Bush.
80—Hitchcock vs. Met. St. Ry.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.
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3880—Del. & H. Co. vs. Feltner.
4396—Wysong vs. Heyman.
4470—Williams vs. Feltner.
4389—Marks vs. Greenbaum.
4392—Faber vs. Hamilton.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.
4260—Venner vs. Farm. Loan & Trust Co.
3736—Crosby vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
1448—Lavanburg vs. Pfeffer.
3180—Wilson vs. Nat. Life Ins. Co.
4089—Baylis vs. Bullock's Elec. Mfg. Co.
3931—Elsworth vs. Elsworth.
4085—Jaeger vs. Muller.
3471—McConologue vs. Larkins.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4352.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.
1—Lena Lieberman.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.
12084—Boehm vs. Motley
11914—Fyfe vs. Paine.
11708—Cordts vs. Field.
12179—Nichols vs. Miller
11737—Baxter vs. Moffatt.
12303—Bernheimer vs. Gillen.
12208—Lobitz vs. Summit Knitting Co.
12501—Emerson vs. Rose
12308—Lippman vs. Katz
12481—Currier vs. Fowler.
12324—Harnschfeger vs. F. Moesmens Brewing Co.
12325—Same vs. same.
12326—Stahl vs. same.
12421—Landsburgh vs. Prall.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.
4313—Gurney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4365—Bangham vs. same.
4366—Same vs. same.
4331—Sheridan vs. same.
6128—Howard vs. Rankin.
6388—Edwards vs. Hoffman House.
6667—Hamburger vs. Provident Sav. Life Assn.
6766—Werner vs. Rannheim.
5921—Levene vs. Clark.
10290—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
4396—Wysong vs. Heyman.
4470—Williams vs. Feltner.
4389—Marks vs. Greenbaum.
4392—Faber vs. Hamilton.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
6987—Reynolds vs. Brenner.
4441—Hannah vs. Anderson.
6461—Hinckle vs. Hayes.
1533—Wiedermann vs. Everard.
5250—Sweeney vs. Brennan.
4069—Raymond vs.
4018—Relman vs. Dreicer
4113—McManus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6782—Murray vs. Brennan.
4303—Di Pascale vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4305—Buchanan vs. same.
4522—Steele vs. Hutkopf
2229—Kissel vs. Flint.
5972—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co.
4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4309—Franklin vs. same.
5591—Berringer vs. New York Steam Co.
5927—Harris vs. Goodman.
6144—Philban vs. Standard Structural Co.
6520—Hayden vs. Bell.
6831—Supplee Hardware Co. vs. Driggs.
6935—Bowie vs. Gross.
6959—Smith vs. Kneer.
2865½—D. M. Kiehler & Sons Co. vs. Boylan.
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
5144—Danzig vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7039—Hewitt vs. Miller.
3646—Rosenstein vs. Prince.
5442—Syms vs. Von der Leith.
962—Palmer vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
3698—Lupe vs. Moran.
4215—Banks vs. Union Ry. Co.
6432—Bowers vs. Sanford.
5058—Mengler vs. Hewson.
6147—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
11313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
4292—Mahler vs. Joseph.
5437—Schmitz vs. Suzuki.
5242—Cuddy vs. Railway.
5255—Marshall vs. Seelig
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Maria S. Keyser, Mary L. Housley, George Pierce, Meyer Bauland, Gustavus S. Winston, Augusta Schindler, Mayer M. Schwartz, Gustave P. Perrenoud, Sarah Whitehead, Frank Lask.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1502—James MacKean.
1499—James Mullins.
1510—Robert Bonner.
1531—Sarah Goodheim.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1516—Johanna B. Widmayer.
1518—Peter Somers.
1521—Michael Kuntz.
1528—James McCloud.
1534—Michael Redmond.
1536—Richard Tighe.
1537—Effingham H. Nichols.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
521—Greene vs. Electricity Newspaper Co.
617—Goldowitz vs. Healy.
1169—Alexander vs. Goodman.
3028—Cohal vs. Margraf.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1146—Dressner vs. Dressner.
3902½—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
1300—Shea vs. De Rago.
1463—Weekes vs. Buttman.
467—Simpson vs. Roseman.
1952—Kopke vs. Weber.
1954—Friedner vs. Weil.
1634—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry.
1242—Klein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3084½—Beere vs. Mayer.
1355—Goldberg vs. Briskman.
1995—Brown vs. Cooper.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1779—Villias vs. Stern.
1814—Meyer vs. Reordan.
3895—Rodkinson vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1885—Gross vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1899—Con. Steel & M. Co. vs. Stole.
1914—Hutkoff vs. Lucas.
958—Balsam vs. Atkinson.
1874—Rosenberg vs. Friedland.
1924—Ketchum vs. Belding.
1925—Same vs. Munn.
1926—Same vs. Bates.
1927—Same vs. Morgan.
1928—Same vs. Dreyer.
1930—Same vs. Knowlson.
1931—Same vs. Waldstein.
1932—Same vs. Smith.
1935—Same vs. Loft.
1719—Everett vs. Meskin.
830—Phillips vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1912—Klenke vs. Haupt.
1792—Winich vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1798—Steinman vs. Zeman.
1709—Same vs. same.
1791—O'Connor vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1818—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Jonasson.
1836—Kerr vs. Hyde.
1626—Kennenberg vs. Balcolm.
3794½—Ludecke vs. Met. St. Ry.
1435—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Kelt.
1697—Cruger vs. Hunt.
1205—Wertheim vs. Strong.
805—Abrahams vs. Morrison.
1427—Hibbard vs. Monegal.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
459—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1959—Paine vs. Bol.
1653—Sadofsky vs. Alpert.
1994—Held vs. Goldberg.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
3536—Ludwig vs. Shuldiner
3487—Barkley vs. Wohlskehl.
749—Same vs. same.
3760—Terry vs. Rogers.
3190—Stern, Mauch vs. H. S. Crocker Co.
3842—Scheuer vs. Rosenbaum.
3923—Angelino vs. Abelman.
3920—Stein vs. Ritchie.
3904—Strauss vs. Walter.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1995.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.
1—Thomas J. Seery.
2—Nicholas Douglas, John Crombie.
3—Joseph Kennedy.
4—Giacomo Calepio.
5—Andrew Smith.
6—Filippo Bambino.
7—Leigh Tannanwald.
8—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
9—Charles McReilly.
10—Julius Samuels.
11—Herbert H. Muxlow.
12—E. Arden Noblet.
13—Mary Heinz.
14—Christopher Kennedy
William McCarthy.
15—Charles E. Tompkins
16—Louise Bergen, Ernestine Percolon, Pleadie Nolan.
1—John Gibson, William Deegan.
2—John Fox.
3—Michael Janley.
4—John Mahoney.
5—John Reilly.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant Districts Attorneys McClelland and Herrman for the People.
1—Percy Simms
2—Edward Johnson.
3—Thomas Jackson.
4—Samuel Bright.
5—Jennie Allen.
6—Charles Deering, James Demark.
7—Louis Goldstein.
8—John H. Will's.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.
1—Nicholas Perich, Jr.
2—Mary McAnenny.
3—Joseph Blanco.
4—Lizzie Wilson, Nellie Olmsted.
5—James Bedford.
6—John O'Laughlin, William McIlveen.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Arnold vs. Arnold—Edwin G. Whittaker.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Morris Eschweger vs. Michael Coffel et al.—John Welch.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, and Hirschberg, JJ.—Nonenumerated day calendar.
1—Oprandy vs. Garcia.
2—Oprandy vs. Garcia.
6—Climax Machine vs. Town of Montgomery
10—Matter of Potter.
14—Matter of Kendall.
15—Matter of Kendall.
8—Goodwin vs. Coler.
17—Becht vs. Ruhl.
24—New Rochelle Gas and Fuel Co. vs. Van Benschoten.
35—Everitt vs. Everitt.
19—Housman vs. Wright
20—Matter of Vacheron.
11—Depew vs. Solomonowitz.
42—Stratss vs. Edelstein
43—Matter of Flanagan.
44—Matter of Masscrop.
45—Matter of Baker.
46—Ray vs. N. Y. Bay R. R.
47—McConnell vs. Village of Tarrytown.
48—Doran vs. Harwick.
50—Pilkington vs. B. H. R. R.
51—Schreiver vs. B. H. R. R
52—Palmer vs. Board of Education, &c.
53—Matter of Ibert.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Jenks, J.—Day calendar.
To be continued—1—Indis, Wharf Brew. Co. vs. Brook. Wharf &c., Co.
488—Stack vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
489—Leverich vs. same.
490—Haggerty vs. same.
491—Haggerty vs. same.
492—D. T. Leverich vs. same.
493—Feeney vs. same.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I. Gaynor, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.
2776—Clark vs. Cliff Paper Co.
14 5— ann lly vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
2724—Rauch vs. same.
5211—Jonnson vs. Lord.
2589—Solotoroff vs. Davidsburgh.
2318—Glasheen vs. Manhattan Lighterage Co
4444—Glass vs. Levy.
4457—People ex rel. O'Sullivan vs. Farrell
1783—Farsari vs. Russell.
1853—Jones vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2575—Bradford vs. Uhlman.
2601—Disler vs. McCauley.
354—Cnielewski vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Co.
1874—Evans vs. Gilbert.
2292—Peterson vs. Farrell.
1318—Larsen vs. Del., L. & W. R. R.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
1266—Stuart vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
2961—O'Connor vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2052—Annunziate vs. Rudolph.
3625—Wolf vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2052—Ross vs. Williams.
2124—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
4573—Loskowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
4606—Kelly vs. City of New York et al.
4740—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R.
4603—Williamson vs. B. H. R. R.
2139—Knight vs. same.
1451—McCarroll vs. same.
3454—Connell vs. Standard Oil Co.
882—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
1726—Reeder vs. Merserau & Co.
2798—Gardiner vs. Campbell.
3424—Brown vs. B. H. R. R.
2384—Cowley vs. Nassau R. R.
3198—Morean vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
1878—Klein vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
4007—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
4134—Reeder vs. Westphal.
4587—Whitbeck vs. Palmer et al.
4539—Francois vs. Morrison.
4577—Coughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
4568—Kling vs. same.
4571—Anwater vs. same.
4598—Gambino vs. Romeo.
4699—Hoy vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4572—Witt vs. Steiner.
4646—Viergutz vs. Laughlin.
4661—Mayer vs. Nassau R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3,465.
COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar.—Hurd, J.
405—Dorahue vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
170—De Forest vs. H. H. R. R.
25—Poulson vs. Navarro.
1215—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
412—Fox vs. Eckhoff.
199—Walsh vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—John Woods, Edward Lober, William Loeber, Annie Martin, Charles Kushel, John Canavan, John Mcran, Henry Davis, Louise Dieterich, and Carl Buckman.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Susanna Reinenger, Margaret Lee, William M. Ladler, John C. Fallon, William F. Tooker, Harry L. Christian, and John A. McManus.
The estate of Elizabeth G. Butcher and William F. Tooker.
The accounting in the estate of John Flynn.
Contested calendar at 10:30.—5—Revision of probate of Robert Wilson. 12—The will of Frederick Gelfke.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED R. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Fannie P. Ritchie, Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Anglemont, Henri d'Anglemont, Blanche d'Anglemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the younger of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Ariel R. Conkling, Alexandra R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees of Maria D. L. Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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SIDELL, CORNELIUS V.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte M. Goodridge, Edward Chester, Julia Chester Whitaker, Emma L. Pinkney, John Sidell, Matilda Gillespy, Caroline C. Shirley, Charles D. Ingersoll, Jonathan Ingersoll, Matilda A. Bull, James Andarlese, Clara Penrose, Clifford Harris Chester, William Sidell Chester, Mary Rolfe Chester, Susan Chester Lyman, and Fernando William Chester, the heirs and next of kin of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Phebe A. Sidell, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon on that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, [Seal] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23 day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and who may wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School Buildings on the afternoon of Thursday, January 25th, 1900, beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is at No. 60 West 13th Street; the Girls' High School at No. 36 East 12th Street, and the High School for both boys and girls is at 157th Street and Third Avenue.

JOHN JASPER, Superintendent, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

New York, January 17th, 1900.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. BLEAKLEY and ALEXANDER N. BLEAKLEY, individually and as members of the firm of BLEAKLEY & CO., bankrupts.—No. 2,633.

To the creditors of James A. Bleakley and Alexander N. Bleakley, individually and as members of the firm of Bleakley & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said James A. Bleakley and Alexander N. Bleakley were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 20th, 1900.

NO. 1,870.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX BRONSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Bronstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY L. FELT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry L. Felt of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Henry L. Felt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 20th, 1900.

NO. 1,858.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SILAS M. HIBBARD and ELIZABETH HIBBARD, individually and as members of the firm of S. M. Hibbard & Company, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Silas M. Hibbard and Elizabeth Hibbard, individually and as members of the firm of S. M. Hibbard & Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 18th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—No. 2,014.

To the creditors of Elias Rosenberg of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Elias Rosenberg of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1900.

NO. 1,679.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMIL STEINFELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emil Steinfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1900.

NO. 1,878.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LEO SCHLAUDECKER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leo Schlaudecker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

NO. 1,823.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT R. TIETENBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert R. Tietenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 15, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

NO. 1,886.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE S. WHITE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George S. White, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900,

DR. PARKHURST'S CHARGE

Says Christians Abandon City Government to "Thieves."

Affirms Churches Cannot Cope with Evils Now Leading the City's Youth to Perdition.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, from his pulpit in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at the service yesterday morning again attacked the present city administration, blaming it for the vice that exists in New York and admitting that the churches and mission houses are unable to cope with it.

In referring to the duties of the minister and the layman, Dr. Parkhurst said, in part:

"With all the selfish men and all the wicked men that are in the ministry, from the days of Judas down, there yet prevails quite generally the idea that, whereas a ministerial Christian ought to be supremely burdened by the needs of mankind, a lay Christian can still be a good Christian—as good as there is any practical necessity for his being—and load himself with the burdens of mankind, in greater degree or in less degree, a good deal as he happens to feel like doing. In other words, there currently exists, even among men that ordinarily think pretty carefully, that distinction between being in the ministry and being out of it that operates to excuse men that are out of it from helping to carry that world burden that devolves upon every Christian. I am not arguing that the ministry should be less consecrated; God forbid!—but that Christianity is Christianity, loyalty to God, consecration to mankind, devotion to the generation, in the ministry or out of it.

"Now I want to illustrate my meaning by an example taken right out from the heart of the situation as it exists here in this city. This is not a bad town, if it be viewed with regard to the tremendously large element of straightforward and clean people that are in it. We have been divinely informed that those two distinguished cities that were destroyed by fire and brimstone in Abraham's time would have been spared if there had been as many as ten righteous men among the inhabitants. And undoubtedly we have thousands of just that character—as straightforward as Abraham himself—and more so if you take account of some of his dealings.

"Yet perhaps there is no city within the bounds of Christian civilization that is as vile in its administration as our own, but that is less the fault of the wicked people than it is of the righteous ones. It is properly demanded of a Christian citizen that he should carry upon his heart the civic needs of the people among whom he is planted. And that is our trouble. That is our trouble. If a man is a Christian, citizenship is appointed to be one of the channels through which he shall make his own personal character as a Christian a factor of the times in which he lives and of the town to which he belongs, and that is just what by any considerable number of Christian citizens is not done.

"Christians are Christians on Sunday. Christians at the prayer meetings, Christians at the communion table, work like slaves six days out of the week making money, and leave the city to be ruled by a race of thieves and vagabonds, and the consequence is that more children are being started on the direct road to hell every week than all the churches, missions, and Sunday schools combined are saving in a year.

"The point there, however, is not the condition of the city, but the fact that so many of those who are called Christians are Christians to themselves simply, and not for the rest of the world. I do not of course mean that as any sweeping characterization, although I do not understand how as a community we could be where we are to-day if there were not an enormous mass of so-called Christians to whom that last remark in mine applies.

"All of the foregoing, then, indicates self-forgetting and outward-reaching tendency of individual Christianity, when genuinely established in the heart, regardless of all distinction of clergyman and layman, missionary and Assemblyman, Sunday school teacher and stock broker."

ATTACKING CITY VICE.

Inspector Cross Adopts a New Police Plan to Cleanse the Lower East Side.

Inspector Cross of the First Inspection District, whose territory includes the several police precincts on the lower east side, instituted a new order of things last night with a view of driving disorderly women from the flats, the tenement houses, and the streets of the Twelfth Precinct, which is commanded by Capt. Herlihy.

Inspector Cross said, in speaking of what the police propose to do, that the condition of affairs relative to the prevalence of the social evil on the streets and in the tenements in that particular portion of the town had been notoriously a subject of newspaper comment and criticism. He does not think, he said, that the picture is as bad as it has been painted in the public press, and he added:

"We have determined to give the subject heroic treatment. After consultation with Chief Devery I asked him to send me forty young, unmarried men from up town and from all parts of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the purpose of cleaning out the precinct. He has done so, and these men have just left my office to go into the precinct and honestly arrest all women soliciting on the streets or from the stoops or windows of flats and tenement houses, and we will thus probably ascertain where the evil exists, if its exists anywhere.

"All these men are young officers, are unacquainted with the east side, and are unknown to the residents of that locality. These men will remain at the duty assigned them until their usefulness is past, when they will be sent back to their precincts, and new men will be substituted. A special effort will be made to prosecute the landlords who rent their houses for immoral purposes. If it is necessary we will send down 200 men right into Allen Street, if those now detailed there are not enough for the work in hand."

The Inspector spoke earnestly, and Capt. Herlihy, the commander of the precinct, who sat beside him, nodded his head in approval of the Inspector's words.

DR. ADLER'S SHARP REBUKE.

Spirit of Money-Getting, He Declares, Vitiates His Society — Blames Men of Millions.

"Perils of the Modern Family" was the theme of Dr. Felix Adler yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall. Dr. Adler rebuked his congregation for being too much interested in money-getting, and for not being sufficiently interested in the higher things of life. He specifically criticised them for never having furnished him with a helper from their own number in all the years he has led the society.

Dr. Adler first discussed the relation of parents and children. In part, he said:

"There are two theories of life, precisely opposite to each other, which to-day have a pernicious influence on the family. They are individualism and socialism. Individualism is the doctrine of people who like to be alone, to do as they please. When every member of the family feels that way, that interdependence which is the joy and beauty of family life is destroyed. In its extreme form individualism in politics leads straight to Anarchism.

"Socialism, on the other hand, commends itself to those who like to be in a crowd. It is a grand idea, that of universal fraternity, but if it means in practice merely the minimizing of your duty to your own kith and kin, it may work great evil. Socialism, with all its grand enthusiams, is the great enemy of the family.

"But the greatest enemy of all, perhaps, is materialism. What was the great object of parents in Greece and Rome? To make their children happy, as we say? Not at all. In Greece the aim was to equip a son to worthily hold a great position in the State. The citizens of Rome strove to make their children worthy members of the sovereign Roman people. In each case it was that they should serve interests greater than themselves. The purity of Hebrew family life has been proverbial until very recently. This purity was the chief boast of the race. The Jews above other maintained a great ideal.

"To-day we desire that our children shall be good American citizens. But we do not educate our children to be faithful to Jewish tradition, nor do Christians educate theirs to be devoted members of the body of Christ. We try, indeed, to 'make them happy.' When was happiness made the chief object of life? Formerly a father said to his son: 'I serve, that you may serve.' Now he says: 'I toil, I save up.' For what? Why, 'that you may have a good time.' We are not selfish ourselves, but we are absolutely selfish in regard for our children. If some power should offer to make your son one of the great chiefs of our time, a multi-millionaire, how many of you would not jump at the offer? We must, indeed, educate our children to get moderate wealth, but the aim should be efficiency in necessary work.

"Why should we throw temptations in the way of our sons by piling up great fortunes for them? During the war with Spain some of the scions of our wealthy families prided themselves on their ability to endure hardships even better than the sons of poor men. If so, why should they return to luxury, to the life of clubs? Why should strong, able men live like valetudinarians? If we cultivate hardihood in our children, we should not need to worry about their getting on.

"Why is such a deep resentment felt against those who direct great financial operations to-day, although they may unconsciously be rendering a social service? The question hae been raised as to whether the charities of these men do not justify their huge fortunes. Not a bit of it. Such charity cannot efface a single wrong done in accumulating the money. President Hadley has suggested the ostracizing of these men, and the pertinent question has been raised, Who will do the ostracizing? Our whole society is infiltrated with the money-getting idea.

"I have been serving you for nearly twenty-four years, and I had helpers who came from the East and from the West, but never one from this society. Why is it that you have never given me a single helper? It is not because of the spirit of money-getting? Is it not because you care for your child's happiness, and not for its well-being?

"We should not forget the example of that Hebrew mother who was willing to see her son led even the way of Calvary, in order that He might unfold and make manifest what was divine in Him. The mothers who love what is divine in their sons, and the sons who spring from them, will renew the world."

FIFTY YEARS A PASTOR.

The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells of Brooklyn Celebrates the Event.

The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. In honor of the event the interior of the church was decorated with greens, while the pulpit was about hidden from view by cut flowers, palms, and ferns.

The morning service was largely attended and the anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. N. Woolsey Wells, a son of the venerable minister, who has been Dr. Wells's assistant for several years. Dr. Wells occupied a seat in the pulpit, but made no remarks.

There was a communion service in the afternoon, which was attended by the pastors and members of the Ainslie Street, Ross Street, Noble Street, and Throop Avenue Presbyterian Churches, which are offshoots from Dr. Wells's church. A reception will be tendered Dr. Wells on Wednesday and Thursday.

FEAST OF ST. AGNES OBSERVED.

Elaborate Service in the Church Named for Her—Gifts Announced.

The Feast of St. Agnes was observed at St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. Bishop James E. Quigley of Buffalo celebrated a solemn pontifical mass and Archbishop Corrigan presided in the sanctuary. They were assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, pastor of the church, and several other priests. The music was elaborate and the choir was accompanied by the organ and an orchestra. The collection was made by twenty-two girls dressed in white and wearing lilies and other white flowers. Bishop Quigley, during the mass, wore a mitre used only on special occasions, made of gold and studded with jewels. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Seton of New Jersey, who took for his subject "Faith."

Previous to the sermon Dr. Brann announced the unveiling yesterday of a marble statue in the sanctuary of St. Joseph. The statue, which is of white marble, stands about five feet high and represents St. Joseph with a saw in his hand instead of the proverbial lily. This was done by the sculptor, Joseph Sibbel, in compliance with Dr. Brann's wishes, as he considered that St. Joseph was the saint of the workingman, and as such should be shown. The statue was a gift to Dr. Brann by a parishioner. Dr. Brann announced that the first donation for the establishing of a scholarship in the parochial school had been received and that several core had been promised.

It was also announced that during the week the sacred relics of St. Agnes, which are kept at St. Agnes's Church, would be on view for the veneration of the parishioners. The relics are incased in a gold casket and are imbedded in the altar of St. Joseph at the right of the large altar of St. Agnes.

Mission to Non-Catholics.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was crowded last evening at the service announced for non-Catholics. All of the pews on the middle aisle were set apart for the accommodation of non-Catholics and all were filled. This was the first meeting in a concerted movement on the part of the Catholic Church in this country. The work at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle is in charges of Fathers Doyle and Handly. Father Doyle said last evening that numerous complaints had been made on the part of Protestant churches that they were losing their hold on the masses. It was to reach the large unchurched class that the movement was organized.

Allen Street Church Anniversary.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Rivington Street, near Ludlow, was celebrated yesterday. Bishop Edward G. Andrews preached the anniversary sermon. In the afternoon a luncheon was served to those friends of the church and old members who had come from a distance by the Ladies' Aid Society, and at 2 o'clock the Sunday school services were held. At 6:30 o'clock there was a revival of the "Old Allen Street Six O'clock Prayer Meeting," led by W. P. Sandford, and the services of the day were brought to a close at 8 o'clock with a church service, at which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman preached a sermon.

Mission Work of Women.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America was celebrated yesterday at the Marble Collegiate Church. Mrs. Paul D. Van Cleef presided. A history of the work of the board was read by Mrs. De Witt Knox, and the Rev. Dr. John M. Ferris delivered an address, in which he complimented the women upon their success. John G. Fagg made an appeal for support in the mission work in Chiang-chiu. He said that $5,000 was required for a Christian school for girls and $2,500 for a home for the missionaries.

Annual Sermon to the Curlers.

About 150 members of the Grand National Curling Club of America attended services at the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday morning and listened to the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, the Chaplain of the club, who delivered his annual sermon to the curlers. Dr. Rossiter, speaking of curling and its moral effects, said that the unwritten laws of the game forbade betting and decreed that no money prizes should be given, and that the game should not be played on Sunday. These, he said, were strong points in favor of this clean, healthy sport. Among the officers of the club present were President John McGaw of Boston, Vice President W. D. Edwards of Jersey City, Treasurer George W. Peene of Yonkers, and Secretary David Foulis of this city.

GETS PRINCIPAL WHEN SIXTY.

Son of Henry Kretzchnar Can Only Use Income Until Then.

The will of Henry Kretzchnar of Brooklyn, which has been filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County, contains a peculiar provision. The provision is that the testator's only son, John H. Kretzchnar, cannot secure control of his share of the estate until he is sixty years old.

Kretzchnar, who died on Jan. 12, left an estate worth $60,000. He directs that the executors invest $15,000 for his son, the income from this investment to be paid to him, and when he is sixty years old he is to have control of the principal. The other beneficiaries under the will are the testator's daughter and his two nieces.

Hardly necessary to remind you that the January thaw has been with us. What you may not know is that some of our fancy sack suit prices have also been doing a little thawing.

$15 now gives a choice from some 1200 suits—values that ought to thaw your heart.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

They are telling a rather good story about W. A. White, editor of The Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, who recently obtained notoriety among politicians by reason of some very clever editorials he has written. So much talk did these create that Senator Hanna, when in the West, took occasion to visit Mr. White, congratulate him on his editorials, and incidentally suggest that if there was any little favor that the Administration could do for so able a man and so ardent a patriot it would be willing and glad to do it, and all that sort of thing—a regular political jolly. White was inclined to pose a little, and so, in rather pompous fashion, goes the story, brushed Senator Hanna aside with an oft-repeated, "I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette, Sir! Kansas is all right, and she does not want anything at the hands of the Administration; nor do I."

Shortly after this interview White appeared in Washington and turned up at Senator Hanna's committee room. Aha, thought the Ohio politician, my Kansas peacock has come off his perch and has caught a glimpse of his feet. But he greeted Mr. White most effusively and courteously chatted with him awhile. Deftly he led up to his point, and then:

"Now, Mr. White, is there anything I can do for you or your friends out in Kansas? If there is, just say the word, and I will see what can be done."

Still pompous, Mr. White drew himself up, and again sang the chorus, "I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette! Kansas is all right, and she has nothing to ask at the hands of the Administration; nor have I!"

Senator Hanna was puzzled. He did not know what to make of his friend, and finally hinted that if there was anything in the way of Post Offices in his State that his friends were aching to run, he might be able to help him a bit. After beating about the bush for a time, Mr. White broke out with:

"Really, Senator, if you wish to serve me, there is one favor I would like to ask, and that is that you will introduce me to the President."

The Senator rubbed his hands, smiled, sent for a messenger, and agreed to arrange the thing at once. This was done, and the pair soon drove to the White House, where there was a formal introduction, then an informal chat, in which Mr. White reasserted that "Kansas is all right" and the rest of it. Then the President, having been given a tip, brought up the Post Office suggestion, and this landed the fish. Mr. White then unfolded one of the most novel schemes that it had been the President's privilege to listen to in all his years of experience. It was something after this fashion:

"You see, Mr. President, I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette. Kansas is all right, and I have nothing to ask for her or for myself. But some of my friends in one faction of the Republican Party in our place have decided to ask that I be appointed Postmaster, and I will receive the support of a faction of the Democrats. I expect my nomination, with the accompanying petition, will be sent you in a couple of weeks."

"All right, Mr. White," said the President. "I promise you I will make the appointment as soon as the matter comes to my attention."

"That's just what I don't want you to do," said Mr. White, to the astonishment of the President and Senator Hanna. "I want you to find some reason for refusing to appoint me. I don't care what it is—incompetence, unfitness, bad politics, anything you like, only promise me that you will not let me be appointed. You see, the situation is like this. I am the editor of The Emporia Gazette. As such I receive a salary of about $2,000 a year. As Postmaster I would get about $3,000. Now, as the editor of The Emporia Gazette I am in a more or less independent position. As Postmaster I reckon there would be a lot of fellows who would come to me to borrow money, many of them men whom I could not afford to refuse. I have figured it out that they would want to borrow about $5,000 in the course of a year. I cannot afford to lend any such sum of money, and therefore I have come to you to ask that you will refuse to appoint me when my name is sent in to you. That will prevent me from offending my friends. Oh, Kansas is all right, and she has no favors to ask of the Administration except this one, and this one she would very much like you to grant."

***

What new direction the fancy of the collector will take is a subject that is just now interesting dealers in prints as well as the fadist. Fashions there are in the collection of gowns for my lady's wardrobe. It was but a few years ago that every print sharp was hunting high and low for pictures of Napoleon, and of people and things that had to do with him. The craze was hardly ended when Washington was taken up by whoever has the making of these styles, and that fashion is only just beginning to die out. There was a feeble attempt last year to take up Oliver Cromwell in pictures as well as in literature, but it did not strike the popular notion, and died a natural death. Marie Antoinette seems to better catch public fancy than any other subject that has been talked of recently, and pictures of her by old French engravers have found their way to prominent places in most of the fashionable shops where such things are dealt in. The life of that unfortunate Queen had so much of the romantic and tragic in it that the feelers of the print buyer's pulse say it indicates a bit of fever when pictures of Marie are displayed. As over 200 portraits of the Queen are known to be in existence, there is an ample field for reapers to work in.

***

"Reading of these suits brought by dressmakers against women to recover the cost of gowns furnished, reminds me of the experience that my wife is having with her dressmaker," said the man whose trade has no tricks in it. "She bought a dress pattern of eight and a half yards, I believe, of an unusual color and an exclusive design, and sent it to her dressmaker to have it made, taking the precaution to measure it before sending it out, so as to see that she got what she had paid for. In due time the dress came back, made as she wished it, and to all appearances satisfactory. But when she put on the skirt it was so scant—I believe they call it—that she could not walk while wearing it. Now, my wife likes to be able to move about, and she was sure she had bought cloth enough to furnish a skirt in which she could do so. So she measured the cloth as it was made up, and found that the woman who cut the dress had deliberately appropriated a yard and a half of the cloth, for it was just that amount shy of the quantity of goods she had sent to the dressmaker. The dress went back to the shop, and my wife went back with it, and demanded an explanation of the shortage. That, of course, she did not get, but as the cutter left the room when she entered it, she had a very well founded suspicion as to where that extra cloth had gone. The dressmaker promises to make inquiries, and if possible put the skirt in wearable condition. A few days later she sent word to my wife that she could not match the goods, could get no trace of any missing material, and so she has had the dress thrown back on her hands, with a demand that she pay for the goods. Inquiry instituted by my wife among her friends reveals the fact that this sort of petty thievery is common among dressmakers, and that they generally get away with the spoils all right, offering as an excuse 'short measure' on the part of the firm selling the goods. That sort of excuse would not work this time, and so the dressmaker has got to make good to me, you can bet, or there will be trouble. It is my first experience with this sort of thing, and it made me mad clear through on my wife's account, as she is unable to obtain another dress like this one on which she had set her heart, and which a thieving dressmaker ruined for her."

***

Small fruit buyers can expect to get a full quart or pint of the fruit they buy now if they insist upon it, unless the basket in which the fruit is sold is marked "short" in letters one-half inch in height. If the marketman sells fruit in other packages than those so marked that do not contain the full measure he is liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20. This is because of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which went into effect on Jan. 1. It is a law about which your marketman knows nothing in all probability, but it is a law all the same, and is Chapter 509. It provides that the quart basket shall contain sixty-seven cubic inches, the pint basket thirty-three and one-half inches, and the half pint basket sixteen and three-quarter inches when they are even full. When the package contains any less quantity the package must be marked "short," as stated. Manufacturers of the baskets used by growers and packers are said by the marketmen on the west side to know as little about this law as they do, and they say it is going to make a lot of trouble when the berry season is under way if any one tries to have the law enforced. It may also drive shippers in other States away from this market, and make a shortage of fruit in the berry season.

DORMAN B. EATON'S MEMORY.

Services at All Souls' Church—Carl Schurz and John H. Rhoades Praise His Work.

Services in honor of the memory of Dorman B. Eaton were held yesterday afternoon in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer conducted the services. Eulogistic addresses were made by Carl Schurz, John Harsen Rhoades, Dr. Stephen Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Slicer. According to the wishes of Mrs. Eaton, there was no choir music, Organist Hoyt and Ludwig Hoffman rendering a short programme with organ and 'cello.

Mr. Schurz eulogized Mr. Eaton's work in the interests of the present system of civil service, giving to him the credit for the drafting of the present law. "That man is, indeed, to be envied," said Mr. Schurz, "who at the end of his life can look back over his career, and know that his days have been useful to his fellowmen. No one who knows the career of Dorman B. Eaton will deny that he was entitled to that happiness. I know of no man who more unselfishly strove for the betterment of the condition of his fellowbeings without hope or desire for reward.

"An unbeliever in the present-day theory that to the political victors all offices are legitimate spoils, with quiet and unostentatious courage he followed the dictates of his own conscience in advocating those measures which he believed to be for the relief, upbuilding, or advancement of his country and countrymen. When the question of civil service reform on the merit system was first agitated the draft of a law submitted was considered such an excellent one that it was unanimously accepted, and he was virtually the author of the present law under which our civil service operates."

Mr. Rhoades said in part:

"No nation has achieved and maintained lasting greatness which has not been builded upon foundations created by those who have recognized that obedience to the moral laws which govern the universe must be welded into the State, and who, forgetful of self and inspired by unselfish love for their fellow-men, have given their lives to public service for the public good. It is for reasons such as these that we are here to-day to do honor to the memory of our friend, and to set the seal of our commendation upon his work.

"Many years ago, when engaged in a contest to wrest the control of a great corporation from the hands of those who had proved unworthy of the trust confided in them, he received many letters of a threatening character, and his friends, alarmed, begged him to withdraw from the contest, telling him he was powerless in the hands of those threatening his life. His only reply was: 'I cannot. I have my duty to perform, and I will perform it.' And after the attempt on his life was made he still remained the same undaunted, courageous man, ready to obey whenever duty called."

Dr. Stephen Smith spoke of Mr. Eaton's work in improving and in some cases establishing the Health, Dock, Fire, and other city departments, as well as his reorganization of the police courts.

Col. Sanger May Succeed Col. Smith.

National Guardsmen in Brooklyn are discussing a report that Col. William Cary Sanger may be named to succeed Col. Smith as commander of the Twenty-third Regiment. Members of the regiment say that Col. Sanger would not accept the command without pressure, and it is said that a plan is on foot to organize a demonstration which will convince him that he is wanted.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Upholstery Department.
Fourth Floor.

About 400 pairs fine French Renaissance Lace Curtains,—attractive designs, full size,
$4.75, $6.00 and $8.75 per pair.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—heavy corded patterns,—lace edge and insertions,
$5.00, $7.50 and $9.50 per pair.
Usual Price $6.50 to $11.50.

250 pairs Portieres,—showing latest designs in reversible Armures, Oriental striped fabrics, Victorian Damask, Fringed Moiré, Corded Reps, and imitation Satin Derby,
$3.75, $4.75 and $7.50 per pair.
Value $7.50 to $13.75.

Extensive collection, India Table Covers,—novel designs, 1 yard, 1¼ yards and 1½ yards square,
35c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Lounge Cushions, down filled,—covered with Oriental stuffs;
$1.90 and $2.25 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale of
High Class Garments.

We will offer the entire balance of our choicest Imported and Domestic garments at very attractive prices.

Fine Velour Jackets, High Art Automobile Coats, Carriage Wraps, and Evening Capes,
at the following prices:
$22.50, $37.50, $57.50, $75.00 & $100.00,
original prices $50 to $300.

These garments are only one of each kind—sizes mostly 34, 36 & 38—but enough garments to make selection from.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Bit of Dutch History.

It was the Dutch who brought to the new world more domestic refinements and comforts than any other people. In England, for instance, domestic comfort, to say nothing of elegance, was unknown until Charles II. taught his people what he had learned in Holland.

Some of the Dutch furniture of these times was so comfortable, so charming in its quaintness, and, withal, oftentimes so elegant in line, that we have reproduced chairs—rush-seated, broad, "squat," sturdy—the very epitome of quaintness and comfort—they are "delightful old shoes of chairs." Tea tables—bandy-legged, clawfooted, perchance with movable top—imagine them keeping merry with Delft teacups. Work-tables, wonderfully handy—the Dutch wives were famous needlewomen. Card-tables, desks, cupboards, plate, and spoon racks, many now even below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Excellence of comfort and appearance, added to durability and quality, render this shoe the standard of fashionable foot gear.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.
35 varieties. Prices always uniform.
$3.50 per pair.
Sold in New York, exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WENT UP DUMB WAITER ROPE.

Coloe Tried to Reach His Apartment This Way and Broke His Leg.

William Coloe, a printer, twenty-three years of age, lies in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, with his right leg broken and experience enough to last him for the rest of his life as to dumb waiters as a means of approaching one's room in the upper story of a flat house.

Coloe lives with his brother, Thomas Coloe, in the apartments on the fifth floor of 515 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. Coloe went out Saturday night, and on his return home found he had lost his latch key. He went to the basement window, which he kicked open, and was half way through it when he was pulled out by a policeman of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, who mistook him for a burglar. Coloe knew the patrolman, and he was allowed to crawl in through the basement window on the explanation that he had lost his latch key.

On getting into the basement Coloe tried the door leading to the first floor, but found it locked. He then thought it would be a good idea to ascend the dumb waiter shaft by means of the rope. Coloe wriggled himself into the shaft and then began to climb the rope. He had nearly reached the opening at the fifth floor when the rope broke and Coloe fell to the bottom of the shaft.

Coloe yelled when he fell and aroused the whole house. It was thought by the tenants that burglars had gotten into the house. The janitor put on his clothes and taking a revolver and a lamp went into the basement. He found Coloe lying at the bottom of the shaft and pulled him out.

HARLEM ORATORS DINE.

Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal Speaks on the War.

The Orators of Harlem dined last night. By that is not meant the spellbinders who in each campaign hold Republican and Democratic audiences enthralled by golden chains of eloquence. The Orators are a band of twenty young men of Harlem who are bent upon the search for one or more of their number who may be truly great.

They organized last September, and to celebrate their progress dined last night in the Harlem Arcade, at 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. About sixty covers were laid. Maurice B. Blumenthal, the Assistant District Attorney, was the guest and speaker of honor. He talked on "The Boer War," saying, in part:

"Oh, you poor, persecuted people of the South Africa Republic, stand by your guns! There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations! He will raise up friends to fight your battles for you. Our sympathies are with you. Our guns soon may be. We join you, oh! persecuted brothers in the prayer for continued liberty, and may God answer it for you as He has done for us."

At the conclusion of the speaking the guests and members of the society indulged in dancing for the balance of the night.

O'Neill's.

Women's Spring Suits.

We are now showing in our Cloak and Suit Dept. a collection of the New Suits for the coming season, and beg to extend an invitation to our patrons to call and inspect them. They are strictly men tailored, custom finished, and include all the popular materials. Two noteworthy items:

Suits of Oxford and Venetian Suitings, short jaunty jacket that can be worn open or closed, new French Back, lined throughout with self color taffeta, new box plaited skirt lined with percaline . . . **18.00**

Walking Suits of Pebble Cheviot, fly front walking coat and new box plaited skirt, entire suit lined throughout with extra quality of black taffeta **25.00**

Exceptional Value in Silk Waists!

A Special Lot of new waists, just finished, on sale to-day. They are made of Good Quality Taffeta with cordings and hemstitching—all the new shades . . . . . **4.98 each**

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Birds Mate now: breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....Begins 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées: Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
LAST 2 WEEKS
of Henry Arthur Jones's merry comedy,
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
***Monday, Feb. 5, Daniel Frohman will present the new comedy of modern society, by "John Oliver Hobbes," (Mrs. Craigie,) with the full strength of his company, including Hilda Spong, John Mason, Edward Morgan, and Mary Manning. The play is entitled:
THE AMBASSADOR.
Orders for seats received and filed.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman..Mgr. Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2.
TO-NIGHT—FIRST TIME.
Charles Frohman Presents
A NEW PARISIAN COMEDY, entitled
The Surprises of Love.
By Paul Belhaud and Michael Carre.
Cast will include: Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Charles Abbott, Eric Hope, Charles Bowser, Clayton White, Frank Lea Short, Margaret Robinson, Olive May, Helen Keating, Ellen Gall, and others.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 24, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g. Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pinkorsi, and Saligmac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Salezа, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALLACK'S.
POSTPONED TILL TUESDAY.
Olga Nethersole
IN SAPHO.
Tickets purchased for Monday good for Tuesday. Will positively appear Tuesday night.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
JANUARY 20 TO 27.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
3d Year. TO-NIGHT SILVER.
VIOLET VASE SOUVENIRS.
1st Time of European Success.
AT THE LOWER HARBOUR (A BASSO PORTO.)
Preceded by THE MAGIC MELODY Always in English.
Eves. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c

Koster & Bial's
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE, MARION MANOLA, MARIE JANSEN, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Sclaret, Max Unger, Sheik Hadji Takar.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MINNIE SELIGMAN. LeROY AND CLAYTON.
Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal, illustrated.

CASINO! Beginning TONGT, 2 wks. only. MATINEES WEDS. & SATS
Geo. W. Lederer's London Co in The Belle of N. Y.
Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years run in London.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH. MATINEE TODAY 25c & 50c. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
VICTORIA BURLESQUERS.
East 14th St. "A High Ball." Caleeda, The Nawns.

5th Ave. THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

Knickerbocker. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST 2 WEEKS OF
MAXINE ELLIOTT THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00 Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

THE NEW YORK TO-MORROW (TUES.) EVE.
Positive Production, BROADWAY TO TOKIO
Tickets bought for Jan. 20 good for 23d.

HURTIG & SEAMON W. 125th St. Kathryn Osterman & Co. JOHN KERNELL—LEW HAWKINS, Stanley & Wilson, Three Livingstons, Ward & Curran, The Eldridges, & others.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph Naughty Anthony

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Matinées B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their services are:
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams, and other soloists, Mr. Emil Paur, Mr. Walter Damrosch, } Conductors.
The full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty will sing.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Mr. Paderewski will play Soli by Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and Paderewski.
Tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S, all principal hotels, and at Sherry's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor
Fri., Jan. 26, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 27, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST: MME. SC

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 20...	1,582,317
Same week last year.....	5,731,976
To date this year.....	7,100,032
Corresponding date last year.	15,135,707

Bonds for the week.....	$13,910,400
Same week last year.....	$18,133,600
To date this year.....	$30,482,500
Corresponding date last year.	$95,716,540

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½; at three months, 5; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

American Ice	1⅝	D. M. & Ft. D.	1
Am. Dist Tel	5	Evans. & T. H.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Hock. Valley	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Ill. Central	2⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1⅜	Iowa Central pf.	2½
Brook. R. T.	1⅜	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Brunswick City	2¾	N. J. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	Norf. & West.	1¼
C., B. & Q.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi. Gt. Western	1¼	Pacific Coast	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West pf. A.	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	2¼	Pullman Co.	1⅜
Chi., Gt. West. deb.	2⅛	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	St. L. Southwest pf.	1¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
D. & R. G. pf.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Met. St. Ry.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit	1⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	7⅜
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Consol. Gas	3½	R. G. West. pf.	1
Glucose Sug. Ref.	1	Third Av.	10½
Gt. North. pf.	3½	Union Bag & Paper.	2
H. B. Claflin Co.	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st, trust receipts	1⅛
Ann Arbor 4s	2	Knox. & Ohio 1st	3
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Lake Erie & W. 1st.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅜	Lake Erie & W. 2d.	3⅞
Balt. & Ohio 3½s.	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	8
Balt. & Ohio 4s	1	Louis. & N., unif. 6s.	1
B. & O. S. W. 3½s.	2⅛	Leh. & W. B. con. 7s.	2¼
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mex. C. 1st. com. inc.	3
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	1½	Mex. C. 2d con. inc.	1¼
Cent. Pac. 3½s.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st.	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	M., K. & T. of T. 1st.	1½
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1⅜	Mo. Pacific con.	1½
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	1¼
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W. 4s.	1½
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	2⅜
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	1¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1⅜
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	1⅜	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d.	2⅞
Clev. & Mah. Val. 5s.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon. ex. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1⅜	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st.	2½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I. gen.	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	7
D. & R. G. con. 4s.	2	Ulster & Del. 1s.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1½	Union Pacific 4s.	2
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Erie 1st con. 4s.	2¼	Va. M. gen., stamped.	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	3	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	3½	W., D. M. Div. 5s.	1½
Green Bay deb., A.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1953	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2¾
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st.	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
		Wis. Cent. gen. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	1¼	N. Y. Gas & E. L., H. & P. 5s.	2¼
B., W. & W. 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1		
Peo. & East. inc.	2		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Americans were dull and somewhat neglected. The best prices for the week were not maintained, although the changes were unimportant. Among the increases were Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which rose ¾ of a point; Wabash debentures, ¾; Wabash preferred, ½; Pennsylvania, ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ¼; Chesapeake and Ohio and Union Pacific preferred each fell ¼ point.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE WAR AND THE BANK RATE

Weakness of Money Leads to Fear of Foreign Demands for Gold—War Office Activity Injures Business—Indian Government Bank Project.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Jan. 21.—Another reduction in the bank rate was inevitable in the existing state of our money market, and I am not sure it is to be the last. All the same, the open market is poorer by £1,700,000 than a year ago, so that the glut of free credits cannot now continue long or go much further. From this date onward to the end of March the collection of revenue usually causes the open market to be denuded of balances, but this year the war disbursements may more than neutralize this influence. The Government is certain to raise a large loan soon after Parliament meets, so it is quite possible that credits may accumulate in bankers' hands instead of being withdrawn from them. The Government's payments are heavily in arrears now, because its available means are exhausted. Should these payments come with a rush, the money market ease is sure to be accentuated and prolonged.

With all this allowed for, however, the discount rate cannot go much lower, because it is already at a point that tempts renewals of gold exports. The Bank only gained £45,000 last week, and the outflow of the metal is increasing. True, part of the withdrawals which took place were on Indian currency account, and therefore the product of the entirely artificial scarcity of money in the Peninsula, having nothing to do with cheap money here. But omitting this disturbing factor, as sure to be corrected by a big Indian loan later, the fact remains that our open market 3¼ per cent. discount rate is lower than that of any market on the Continent.

A week back the open market discount rate was highest in Paris, and the rate in Paris is still about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than in London, while in Berlin it is five-eighths to three-quarters of 1 per cent. higher. The ease here promotes ease abroad, and probably all the Continental as well as American market rates may recede further. The probability, nevertheless, is that they will remain above the London rate on the average, and in proportion as they do is the danger of a renewal of foreign gold demands upon us. There is ease, however, with us now, and inasmuch as speculation of all kinds has been hindered by the course of the war it is probable that no return of menacing dearness may occur before March.

Not only is speculation in new enterprises on the Stock Exchange suspended, pending the results of the great conflict now raging in South Africa, but the ordinary course of business of all kinds is much interfered with by the absorbing demands of the War Office on labor, on coal and iron, and on transportation facilities. An eminent Clyde shipbuilder wrote me the other day that many of his neighbors were likely to be obliged soon to call their creditors together, through their inability to fulfill contracts because the Government is absorbing the output of iron and steel. The unprecedented activity in dockyards and gun and ammunition factories, along with the equally unprecedented employment of ocean transports, has so told on our coal supplies that prices are almost touching the famine point and private manufacturers are being driven to the wall. All over the country the complaints about the injury to business from this cause alone are becoming louder.

The more factories slow down the more credit tends to accumulate on the London market. By this train of reasoning, also, we reach the conclusion that the war tends for the time to make cheaper rather than to raise the price of banking credit. But its chief influence is to promote violent surprises in fluctuations.

The Simla Government is pushing on the project for an Imperial Bank of India. This is one reason why its purchase of gold for a reserve is so persistent. Clinton Dawkins will leave the Indian Government soon after unfolding the budget for next year, and naturally he is anxious to settle the form of the new bank before quitting the post of Finance Minister. Other banks in India and the mercantile community there as a whole are strenuously opposing the scheme, but it probably will be carried through in spite of the opposition because the Government dreams of possessing an independent agency for controlling the supply of currency and credit in India as well as for managing the exchange business with London.

The new bank would have an office of its own here, and regulate the amount of India Council bills and transfers put up for sale daily and weekly so as just to sustain the exchange rate above that arbitrarily fixed, 15d. per rupee. It could play also at "catch market or merchant" and do infinite mischief. Whether the present Presidency banks should be absorbed or not, a large amount of new capital would be required for the State institution, and even when obtained its stability would not be assured, for the trade returns of India show her to be unable from one year to another to meet home charges for debt, railway dividends, and Government civil and military requirements by from one to two hundred million rupees per annum.

The dependency's importing power has not sensibly increased during the last ten years, and her poverty is disguised by continual borrowings on one pretext or another. As it has been, so will it be.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 22.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
American Tin Plate Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Diamond State Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers' Company (Philadelphia)—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Henderson Bridge Company—Books close.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Annual meeting.
Maryland Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Central Oil Company—Books close.
Estate of N. Low—Annual meeting.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Montana Mining Company—Books close.
Consolidated Coal, Maryland—Books close.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Books close.
National Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.

Friday, Jan. 26.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—Annual meeting.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Erie and Western Transportation Company—Books close.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Chicago & A. subs.	1	New. A. Gas pf.	1
Havana Commer.	3½	National Salt pf.	1¾
Havana Com. pf.	1½	Standard Oil	7

Declines.

Amalgam. Copper.	1	Electric V. pf.	10
Am. A. Chem. pf.	1	Flem. C. & C.	2
Am. Bicycle bonds.	2	National Gram.	3
Distilling of Am.	1	N. Eng. G. & C.	2½
Dis. of Am. pf.	4½	N. Eng. G. & C. 5s.	1½
Electric Axle	1	Rubber Goods	1
Electric Boat	1	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Electric Boat pf.	5	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2
Electric Vehicle.	15		

So little activity was shown in the market for outside securities during the past week that, except in a very few cases, little interest attached to the movement in prices. It was a quiet market, in which dullness without any marked selling pressure brought about a number of declines which in not a few cases amounted to one point or more, while among the electric stocks were several that showed losses of 4 or 5 points. Declines were recorded on very light transactions, and, as was demonstrated at the close by recoveries in one or two prominent issues, the amount of stock to be had at the quoted figures was very small. The conditions that prevailed caused stocks to be easily affected by offerings, for no disposition was shown to

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 20. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 20. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, 1,582,317.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 20. First.	Week Ended Jan. 20. High.	Week Ended Jan. 20. Low.	Week Ended Jan. 20. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	114	117	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	114	114	114	114	108¾	170
14⅜ January 4.	12½ January 15.	18	13¾	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	13¼	12½	12¾	...	2,595
62½ January 4.	50½ January 2.	58½	60	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	60	60	59⅝	59⅞	...	402
34½ January 5.	32½ January 17.	33⅝	33¾	— ½	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	33½	33⅝	32½	33⅜	36⅜	5,060
92⅜ January 12.	90 January 8.	92	93	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	92	92	92	92	89⅜	150
31 January 20.	24⅞ January 4.	31	32	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	28	31	28	31	...	1,200
145 January 18.	145 January 18.	145	150	+ 5	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	145	145	145	145	138	115
36½ January 2.	33¼ January 15.	36	36¼	+ 1⅝	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	35½	36⅜	33⅜	36⅜	...	11,448
73 January 17.	72½ January 5.	73	75	..	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	73	73	...	277
15½ January 17.	12⅜ January 4.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅞	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13½	15½	13½	14⅝	...	5,223
56⅜ January 2.	52⅜ January 11.	54½	54¾	— ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	53¾	55½	52⅜	54	...	2,858
7⅜ January 2.	5¼ January 18.	5½	7	— ⅝	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6½	5½	5½	32½	1,190
31½ January 2.	26¼ January 19.	27	29	— 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	28	28	26¼	27	85	1,110
39 January 19.	35½ January 2.	38¾	39	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅝	39	36¾	38¾	...	4,238
89¾ January 20.	86 January 2.	89¼	89¾	+ 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	87⅜	89⅜	87	89⅜	...	2,993
*4¼ January 19.	*4¼ January 19.	2⅛	4	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	13⅛	20
45 January 3.	41½ January 17.	41	42	..	American Steel Hoop Co.	10,190,600	.....	..	..	41½	42	41½	42	...	200
83 January 2.	81 January 10.	80	81	..	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	81	81½	81	81	...	355
50¾ January 2.	45¼ January 15.	48	48¼	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	.....	..	..	47½	48⅝	45¼	48⅛	53	37,720
92½ January 3.	89 January 15.	90	91	+ ½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90½	90⅝	89	90½	125	1,790
137½ January 4.	112¼ January 11.	117½	117⅝	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	117	119½	113⅜	117⅝	131⅝	257,495
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	113½	117	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	111	114	111	114	113	135
92¼ January 18.	92¼ January 18.	92½	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	100	117
34½ January 3.	28⅜ January 15.	28	29⅜	— ½	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	29¼	30½	28⅝	29⅜	...	3,956
83 January 2.	80¼ January 12.	79¼	81½	+ ¾	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	81⅞	82¼	81	81¾	...	360
107⅜ January 3.	94½ January 12.	99¾	99⅞	— ¼	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	97	101	95½	99¾	146½	121,590
*140¼ January 18.	*139 January 15.	135	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	139	140¼	139	140¼	137	60
41⅜ January 3.	38 January 8.	39½	40	+ ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	†2	SA	39⅝	40⅜	39¼	40	...	40
*15 January 19.	*15 January 19.	16	19	..	Ann Arbor.	3,250,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	...	310
44 January 19.	41 January 3.	43½	45	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	44	42½	44	39¾	2,515
20⅝ January 2.	18⅝ January 8.	19⅜	20	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅝	20¼	19½	20	23¾	3,885
63¼ January 2.	58¼ January 11.	60⅞	61	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	60	61½	59	61	62¼	44,151
60¼ January 13.	55¼ January 8.	58⅜	58½	— 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio.	42,500,000	.....	..	..	59½	59½	57⅜	58⅜	54	31,695
77⅛ January 2.	72⅜ January 9.	75	75¼	— ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	.....	..	..	75½	75½	74¼	75¼	77¼	13,380
75½ January 9.	66¾ January 12.	70¼	70⅝	+ 1⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	43,000,000	.....	..	..	68	71¾	66¾	70⅝	92	137,142
148¾ January 5.	140 January 2.	146	147	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	145	146	145	146	143	951
15 January 18.	11½ January 8.	14½	15	+ 2⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	15	12½	14⅜	15	3,265

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Jan. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.
50¾ January 5.	48½ January 2.	49½	50	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	50	50	49	49	50½	40
93⅞ January 19.	90¾ January 4.	93½	93¾	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	92¾	93⅞	92¾	93⅜	85	650
31½ January 2.	29 January 10.	30	30¼	+ ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29¼	30⅜	29¼	30¼	26⅞	11,055
124¼ January 2.	119¼ January 10.	122½	122⅝	+ 1¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,219,400	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	121½	122⅞	119⅞	122½	139	33,635
124 January 5.	120 January 17.	118	124	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	...	400
13⅝ January 5.	11⅝ January 11.	13	13¼	+ 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	121	121	120	120	115	200
75⅝ January 3.	73 January 11.	75¾	75⅞	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800	.....	..	..	12¼	13¼	12	13¼	16¼	9,150
38½ January 18.	35⅜ January 6.	37⅞	38	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,371,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	73⅜	75	73⅜	75	53⅜	615
88 January 18.	85 January 12.	87½	87⅝	+ 2⅜	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	37	38½	37	38½	32	340
17¼ January 3.	14 January 15.	16	16½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western deb	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	86	88	86	88	85¼	600
48 January 5.	46 January 3.	46	48	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	14½	16	14	16	9⅞	1,691
119⅝ January 2.	115⅝ January 18.	170	172	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	March 20, '90.	1	..	45	45	45	45	34	50
173½ January 2.	169½ January 11.	161½	162½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	117½	119½	116⅝	118½	128½	26,258
164½ January 3.	158 January 9.	106½	106⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	169½	171½	169½	171½	168½	562
108⅜ January 3.	104½ January 10.	10½	11	+ ¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	159	162¾	159	161¼	150	2,375
11 January 2.	9 January 16.	33½	36	− 2½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	106	106⅞	105	106½	120⅜	7,005
36 January 2.	32 January 11.	61	61½	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	9⅜	805
65 January 5.	60½ January 11.	105	108	− ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	32¼	34	32	32½	37½	1,000
109½ January 5.	106¾ January 2.	17	17½	+ ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	..	61	61¾	60¾	61	49½	4,585
16 January 18.	14½ January 10.	52	53	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	108	108	108	108	...	150
52 January 17.	46 January 2.	43	43½	− ¾	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	15	16	15	15¾	14½	1,332
46¼ January 3.	40¾ January 8.	120	134	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	50	52	50	51½	41	1,150
131½ January 17.	128 January 3.	9	9½	+ ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	43	44¾	41½	42	34¾	8,460
9¾ January 2.	9 January 4.	21	23½	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	128	131½	128	130	96½	980
23¼ January 2.	21 January 5.	5½	5¾	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	7⅛	464
6 January 5.	5¼ January 2.	5½	5¾	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	.....	..	..	23	23¾	22½	23¾	20	1,870
43½ January 16.	39 January 8.	43	43½	+ 2½	Colorado Southern	30,985,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½	8	1,710
15⅝ January 3.	14½ January 6.	15	15½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	43	43½	42¾	43½	55	1,717
17¼ January 2.	15 January 8.	15	17	− 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	.....	..	..	14½	15½	14½	15½	22	545
•183 January 17.	•183 January 17.	160	..	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	...	110
199 January 3.	186½ January 16.	188	189	− 3½	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	†2⅜	Q	183	183	183	183	...	27
38 January 3.	30½ January 11.	32¾	33¼	..	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	190	190	186½	187	192½	840
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	85¼	87	− ¼	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,845,700	.....	..	..	31¾	33½	31	32¾	...	12,180
					Continental Tobacco Co. pf	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	84½	86¼	83½	85	...	2,955
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	114¾	116	− ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	114½	115	114½	115	114	299
179⅜ January 2.	174 January 11.	174¼	177	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	176	176½	176	176½	158½	200
18½ January 3.	16⅞ January 10.	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	20⅜	150
71¾ January 3.	66½ January 10.	69¼	69¾	+ 1¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	68½	69⅞	68¼	69½	72⅝	2,000
15¼ January 3.	13¼ January 15.	15	15½	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	13½	15	13½	15	20	850
6 January 6.	4⅜ January 12.	4¾	5½	+ ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	...	410
14⅜ January 3.	13 January 19.	12¾	14	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	8	325
•400 January 20.	•400 January 20.	375	400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3¾	Q	400	400	400	400	...	50
11¾ January 12.	11¾ January 9.	11	..	..	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	..	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	16	10
33⅜ January 3.	31¼ January 9.	33	33½	− ½	Erie 1st pf	42,844,000	.....	..	..	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅜	40⅜	1,550
107¾ January 6.	101 January 3.	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛	Erie, Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	104	106½	103½	104¼	...	4,100
1½ January 20.	1 January 20.	..	..	..	Erie, Tel. & Tel. rights	.....	.....	..	..	1½	1½	1	1	...	700
42½ January 16.	40½ January 5.	41¼	43	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	42½	42½	42½	42½	38½	100
55½ January 2.	47¾ January 11.	51¼	51½	+ ½	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	..	51	51⅜	49	51½	53¼	27,803
76 January 2.	70¾ January 10.	72⅝	74	− ¾	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73	74¼	72¾	74	83½	3,043
124¼ January 4.	120 January 10.	122	123½	..	**General Electric Co.**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	122½	123½	122	123	101¾	920
52½ January 2.	47 January 2.	49¾	51	− 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	50½	50¼	50	50	72	960
98¾ January 12.	98 January 20.	97	98¾	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	90½	90½	90½	90½	100½	10
174½ January 3.	166 • January 20.	166	167½	− 3¼	Great Northern pf	80,409,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	167⅜	167½	166	166	166	600
115½ January 11.	113 January 3.	113	115	− 1½	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	114	114	114	114	103¾	190
34½ January 2.	30½ January 10.	31	34	+ 1½	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	.....	..	..	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31¾	...	220
62¼ January 2.	58 January 8.	58¾	59½	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley pf	11,453,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	59	59⅞	58¾	59⅞	...	680
114 January 19.	110¾ January 9.	113½	113¾	+ 2⅜	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	112	114	112	114	121	830
25½ January 3.	23 January 9.	23½	24	+ ¼	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23½	24	23⅜	23¾	65¼	1,060
68⅞ January 2.	65 January 9.	67	67½	− ¾	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	68¾	67¼	66½	67	93½	1,545
10 January 10.	9 January 16.	9	10	− ½	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	9	9	...	200
12⅞ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12	12½	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	12	12	11⅞	12	11¾	800
50½ January 2.	48 January 10.	50¾	54	+ 2½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	50	50½	50	50½	47	200
12½ January 20.	10 January 2.	12¼	13	+ ½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	12½	310
8¾ January 5.	8 January 5.	8¼	9	+ ¾	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.	21,061,100	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	130
80 January 5.	78½ January 12.	79	79½	− ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	80	80	79	79⅜	52½	400
27 January 2.	21¼ January 19.	22	23	− ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	22½	22½	21½	22½	19½	500
82⅛ January 2.	77⅛ January 9.	80⅞	81⅛	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	SA	80¼	81⅜	79⅝	81	67⅝	15,809
99 January 3.	90⅝ January 16.	93½	93½	− ⅞	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93¼	93⅜	90⅝	93¼	114⅝	29,625
180 January 3.	150½ January 15.	164	164⅜	− 1¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	164	166	159½	164½	198¼	57,067
12⅜ January 2.	10½ January 8.	12	12¼	+ ¼	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	11½	12	10½	12	7½	5,620
4¼ January 3.	3⅜ January 4.	3⅞	4	+ ½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4	1½	810
•104 January 18.	•104 January 18.	104	110	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	SA	104	104	104	104	113	10
60⅜ January 2.	58 January 12.	58½	60	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	59⅜	59¾	58	58¾	41¼	1,160
91⅝ January 12.	90¾ January 12.	90	92	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	77½	100
17½ January 3.	15 January 2.	16	17	..	Minneapolis & St. Paul S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16¾	16	16¾	...	700
55 January 20.	55 January 20.	53	60	..	Minneapolis & St. Paul S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	55	55	55	55	...	100
10½ January 12.	10 January 5.	10	11	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	.....	..	..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	13⅞	10
34¼ January 2.	31½ January 11.	33	33⅝	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	..	32	33⅜	32	33	38	1,735
43¾ January 20.	38⅝ January 11.	43	43¼	+ 2¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	40⅝	43⅜	39¼	43½	47¼	79,090
40½ January 16.	39 January 12.	40¼	42	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40	40½	40	40½	38	350
183½ January 13.	183½ January 13.	183½	185	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	183½	183½	183½	183½	180	80
38 January 2.	35 January 9.	36¾	37	+ 1⅛	**National Biscuit Co.**	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	56	322
92½ January 18.	90½ January 2.	91¼	92½	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92	92½	92	92½	106½	245
27⅞ January 13.	25 January 3.	26⅞	26¾	− ⅛	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	25¼	27½	25¼	26¼	39½	1,030
105½ January 4.	104¾ January 8.	105	105½	+ ¼	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105	105¼	105	105¼	115	388
46½ January 3.	41 January 9.	42¼	42¾	+ ¼	National Steel Co.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	42	42⅝	41	42½	...	2,075
93 January 2.	92 January 6.	92	92¾	..	National Steel Co. pf	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	92½	92½	92¼	92½	...	885
119¾ January 2.	115 January 6.	117½	118	+ 1	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	116½	1 17½	115¾	117½	103	1,210
138 January 2.	125 January 2.	130	135	− 7¾	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	134½	134½	130	130	153½	451
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	134⅛	134½	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	133¾	134¾	133	134¼	137⅝	16,600
214 January 19.	213 January 2.	213	217	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	213	214	213	214	199	376
13½ January 4.	12½ January 2.	12¼	13¼	− ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12¼	16⅝	100
•130 January 18.	•130 January 18.	130	135	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	130	130	130	130	129½	10
23¼ January 2.	20⅞ January 10.	22	23¾	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	21⅝	22¼	21⅜	22	19⅝	5,600
26 January 2.	22⅝ January 10.	25½	25⅝	+ 1¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	24	25¾	23¼	25½	19¾	33,020
70⅝ January 18.	67 January 8.	69¾	70	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	68½	70⅝	68½	70¾	67½	7,300
15½ January 4.	13⅞ January 18.	14	14½	..	North American	39,770,300	.....	..	..	14	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	7¾	5,250
54½ January 2.	50½ January 11.	52	52⅝	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	51⅞	52¼	51¼	52¼	49	14,242
74⅞ January 2.	72½ January 8.	74⅛	74½	+ ⅞	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	73¾	74½	73¾	74⅜	80¼	4,630
8 January 18.	7¾ January 4.	8	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8	8	8	8	...	100
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51¼	52	+ 1⅜	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	50¼	51¾	50½	51¾	48½	1,306
66¾ January 2.	64¾ January 19.	64½	66	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '99.	**1	Q	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65	100
47¼ January 2.	41 January 10.	43¾	44	− ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	44½	44¼	42⅝	44	46⅛	8,215
133⅜ January 3.	128½ January 12.	129¾	130¼	− ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	129⅞	130⅜	128¾	130	135½	15,987
3 January 4.	2⅝ January 16.	..	..	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad, rights	.....	.....	..	..	2½	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	...	29,958
•127½ January 20.	•127½ January 20.	127½	128½	..	Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts	.....	.....	..	..	127½	127½	127½	127½	...	83
106½ January 2.	100¼ January 11.	104⅛	104¼	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	104	104⅜	102¼	104¼	111⅜	16,001
3½ January 2.	2½ January 4.	2½	2¾	− ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2⅝	1⅜	2,440
5⅜ January 5.	5¼ January 17.	5½	7	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5¼	5½	6	100
74 January 19.	74 January 19.	..	..	..	Philadelphia Co.	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	2½	..	74	74	74	74	...	100
80½ January 2.	77⅝ January 18.	77½	80	+ 1¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	77¾	77¾	77¾	77⅝	68⅝	410
94 January 8.	90½ January 2.	92	98	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	—649,200	Oct. 10, '99.	1½	..	90	90	87½	90	87½	10
58¾ January 17.	56½ January 2.	56½	57¼	+ ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	.....	..	..	58	58¾	56½	57	...	2,700
88½ January 17.	85½ January 9.	87	88	+ 1¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	87	88½	87	87¼	...	2,080
189⅞ January 19.	187 January 10.	188	190	+ 1⅞	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	188	189⅞	188	189⅝	157	641
19 January 2.	17⅛ January 16.	17⅝	17⅞	− ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	17½	18	17½	17⅝	23	1,980
54¼ January 2.	49 January 9.	50⅝	50¾	− ⅝	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	.....	..	Q	51	51	49	50⅝	58½	11,910
29¼ January 2.	26 January 9.	27½	28	+ 1½	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	28	26¼	28	31⅜	1,600
23¾ January 3.	19⅜ January 15.	20½	21	− ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	.....	..	Q	19¾	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	...	3,720
68¼ January 5.	64¾ January 18.	65	66	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	65	64¾	65	...	435
81 January 10.	80 January 16.	82¼	88	− 1	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	80	80	80	80	72½	125
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	5	6	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	5	300
10 January 3.	9 January 15.	9½	10	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝	1,010
33⅜ January 15.	32½ January 5.	32¾	33½	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	32⅞	33⅜	32⅜	33½	35⅝	700
11⅜ January 20.	9½ January 9.	11⅝	12	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	10	11⅜	10	11⅜	8½	3,500
27¼ January 20.	23½ January 10.	27¼	27¾	+ 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	..	25	27¼	25	27¼	21½	4,670
56 January 3.	50¼ January 11.	50	53	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	51	51	51	51	44	300
39 January 2.	35½ January 8.	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜	Southern Pacific	193,892,100	.....	..	..	37⅝	38¾	37	38½	38	65,500
12¼ January 2.	11 January 8.	11⅞	12	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	11½	12	11¼	11⅝	13½	9,560
55½ January 2.	51⅞ January 16.	54½	54⅝	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	53¾	55	53¼	54⅝	48¾	5,535
10¼ January 4.	8¾ January 16.	9⅛	9½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	9¼	9⅜	8¾	9¼	9¾	880
87⅝ January 3.	79¾ January 11.	83½	85½	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	84	86¼	82	85½	39¼	4,775
16¾ January 19.	14⅜ January 10.	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	15¼	16⅜	15	16⅛	18¾	5,525
11⅜ January 12.	11½ January 17.	12	13	− ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	14½	200
135⅛ January 3.	107 January 19.	111¾	111⅞	−10½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	123¾	123½	107	112	171	27,906
67 January 4.	66 January 3.	..	67½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	66½	66½	66½	66½	...	100
137 January 2.	136 January 2.	..	137	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	137	137	137	137	130	285
24⅞ January 3.	21¾ January 2.	22	23	− 2	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	23	21¾	22½	...	1,220
75 January 2.	73½ January 9.	74¼	75	+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	...	486
48⅝ January 2.	44⅜ January 10.	47¼	47½	+ ⅞	Union Pacific	94,270,000	.....	..	..	46¼	47⅞	45⅞	47⅝	50	59,820
76 January 2.	73½ January 8.	75⅞	75½	+ 1	Union Pacific pf	97,987,600	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	74¼	75⅝	74	75½	83½	17,765
47½ January 16.	47¼ January 3.	47	49	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	..	47½	47¼	47½	47½	56	345
19 January 3.	15½ January 8.	17	17¼	+ ⅝	United States Leather Co.	61,509,960	.....	..	..	16½	18⅝	16¼	17⅛	7⅜	101,616
77 January 3.	72¾ January 10.	75½	76	+ 1⅝	United States Leather Co. pf	60,909,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	QQ	74¼	78¼	74⅛	76	74¼	2,895
44 January 2.	40½ January 15.	40¾	41¼	− ¾	United States Rubber Co.	23,666,060	Oct. 31, '99.	1	QQ	40½	41½	40½	41	47	600
104¾ January 3.	101 January 19.	101½	102½	..	United States Rubber Co. pf	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	QQ	102	102¼	101	101	115½	938
•272¼ January 17.	•272¼ January 17.	..	..	..	United N. J. Railroad & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	2½	Q	272½	272¾	272½	272½	...	15
7¾ January 2.	7⅛ January 5.	7¼	7½	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	8¼	600
21¾ January 2.	19¾ January 10.	21	21¼	+ ¾	Wabash pf	24,000,000	.....	..	Q	20⅜	21½	20⅜	21½	24	2,625
88½ January 5.	85 January 2.	87	87½	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	..	87⅛	87½	87¼	87¼	95	1,209
10¾ January 2.	9¼ January 11.	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	...	2,560
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	53	53¾	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.....	..	..	53⅜	53⅞	52½	53⅞	...	430
29¼ January 3.	28½ January 11.	27¼	28⅜	− ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28½	27¾	28⅛	...	580
20½ January 3.	17 January 11.	18¾	19½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	.....	.....	..	..	18	19	18	19	...	700
51½ January 3.	47¾ January 11.	49	49½	+ 1	Wisconsin Central pf	.....	.....	..	..	48¾	49½	48¾	49½	...	800
50½ January 16.	50½ January 16.	50½	60½	..	Silver bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	..	50½	50½	50½	50½	...	5,000

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. •

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 20. $13,910,400

	Week Ending Jan. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	17
American Cotton Oil 8s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	113	113	2
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	85	85	85	85	5
American Tobacco scrip	99	100	99	100	9
Ann Arbor 4s	91	93	91	93	28
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99¼	100½	99⅛	100½	528
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	79⅛	80⅝	79⅛	80⅞	443½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Austin & Northwest 5s	95½	95¾	95¼	95½	30
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93¾	94⅜	93½	94¾	908
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99	100	98⅝	100	219
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87⅜	89¼	87½	89⅝	461
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st con. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	104	105	103½	105	21
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94½	96½	94	95¼	121
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	75	75	74	74	17
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	110	110	109	109	4
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	20
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	106½	107	106½	107	23½
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	20
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107⅛	108	107½	108	30
Canada Southern 2d 5s	87½	87⅞	87½	87½	4
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	80	90	80	89⅝	145
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	10	10¼	10	10¼	10
Central of Georgia 2d pref. inc. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118½	119	118½	120	67
Central of New Jersey general 5s	82¾	83¾	82⅝	83¾	587
Central Pacific 3½s	98¾	100¼	98¾	100⅛	610
Central Pacific 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co., Georgia, coll. 5s	96½	97¼	96½	97	195
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	118½	118½	118½	118½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	101½	101½	101½	101½	8
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	115¼	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	11
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	102⅝	103⅞	102⅛	103⅞	140
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	110⅞	111½	110⅞	111⅛	55
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	102	102	102	102	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	110¼	110¼	110⅛	110¼	39
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	10
Chi., Burlington & Quincy sinking fund 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1½
Chi., Burling & Quincy convertible 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	26
Chi., Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	112½	111	112	111	12
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	115	112½	115	115	14
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112	115	112	112½	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	117¾	112½	117¾	117¾	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	166	117¾	166	166	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	112⅝	166	112⅝	113	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s	119	113	119	119¼	28
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110½	110⅝	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Chi., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	107½	108	107½	108	20
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 5s, 1909	104½	108	104½	105½	177
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	100	105½	100	100	2
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	132	100	132	132½	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	131½	132½	131½	132¾	21
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	103	133	103	103	5
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	130	103	130	130	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	95	130	95	96½	54
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf 5s	93	96½	93	93	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis gen. 6s	129	93	129	129	84
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	129	129	129	103½	66
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	102¾	103½	102¾	95½	225
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	94	95½	94	66⅞	106
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	64¼	66½	64¼	73	82
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	72	73	72	85	6
Colorado Midland 2-4s	85	85	85	102¾	36
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	99	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	97½	99	97½	103½	15
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	103¼	103½	103½	21	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	20⅝	21	20⅞	115	10
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	115	115	114½	115½	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	115½	115½	115½	101½	16
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	101½	101½	101½	140	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	139½	140	139½	117	22
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	117	117	117	90½	65
Erie 1st consol 7s	90	90½	90	89⅝	1
Erie 1st extended 4s	68½	69⅝	68⅛	107½	4
Erie prior lien 4s	107½	107½	107½	105	7
Erie general lien 4s	105	105	105	102¼	3
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103	102¼	120	6
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	120	120	120	74½	1
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	73	74½	73	58½	36
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	58½	58½	58½	102	13
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	101	102	101	121	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	119½	121	119½	108	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	108	108	108	57	173
Georgia Pacific 6s	57	57	57	7¾	
Grand Rapids & Indiana 4½s	6¾	7¾	6¾		
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	99½	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	47
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	84½	84¾	84¼	84⅝	50
Hocking Valley 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	15
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	99¾	100⅝	99¾	100⅝	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100	100¾	100	100⅝	15
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	9
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	121	121	121	121	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	90	91¼	90	91¼	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	60⅞	61	60⅞	61	17
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	85	85	85	85	9
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	77	77	77	77	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	68	69½	68	69½	91
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	118	119	118	119	20
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	109	109	109	109	10
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	118¾	119½	118¾	119¼	27
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	8
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	13
Lake Shore 1st 7s	100⅝	110⅛	100⅝	110⅛	49
Lake Shore 2d 7s	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100½	1
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100½	100	100	28
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	6½	8	6½	8	20
Long Island Ferry 4½s	63	70	63	70	301
Louis., Evansville & St. Louis gen. 4s	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98½	20
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 6s, tr. r.	97	97⅛	96½	97⅛	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s					
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	104½	105	104⅛	105	25
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	119½	120½	119	120½	67
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	97	97⅛	97	97	18
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	20½	24½	20½	24½	113
Mexican Central 1st income	10¼	11¾	10¼	11¾	45
Mexican Central 2d income	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	49
Mexican International consol. 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	11
Michigan Central cons. 7s	117	117	117	117	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	93	95	93	95	9
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	90	90	89	90	72
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	67⅞	69	67⅞	69	52
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	92½	93½	92	92½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	39
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	96⅝	98	96	97	134
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	93¾	94	93	98¼	67
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	115	116½	115	116⅝	94
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	83½	84	83½	83¾	14
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	107	107	107	107	5
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	8
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	98	98½	97½	98¼	35
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	109¼	109¾	109½	109⅝	40
New York Central 1st 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
New York Central extended 4s	109⅝	109¾	109¼	105½	1
New York Central general 3½s	105⅝	105⅝	105	98½	9
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	92½	98½	92½	104⅝	5
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	105	105	104	104	28
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	187	187	187	187	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs	108	106½	108	104½	9
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	110	110	110	110	4
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	92¼	94¼	92½	94½	202
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	66	69⅝	65½	69⅝	213½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	108½	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝	205
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	118	118	118	118	1
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	101⅛	102	101⅛	102	130
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	111	112¾	111	112¼	70½
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	129½	129½	129½	129½	15
Oregon Short Line 6s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Panama 1st 4½s, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	100	100	100	100	5
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 1st 6s, tr. rects	22	22	22	22	10
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 2d 5s, 1st instal. paid	85½	85½	85½	85½	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	28	28	28	28	16
Peoria & Eastern income	115	115½	115	115½	11
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series E	113½	115½	113½	115½	8
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	3
Pittsburg & Western 4s					1
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects					1
Reading general 4s					9
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s					72
Rio Grande Western 4s					52
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s					10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s					39
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s					134
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge 5s					67
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s					94
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s					1
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st 4s					14
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s					2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income					5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s					1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income					15
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s					28
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s					1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s					2
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s					1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s					5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s					1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s					15
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s					2
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s					1
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s					1
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped					1
Southern Railway 5s					20
Standard Rope & Twine income					30
Standard Rope & Twine 6s					4
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard, 6s					145
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tennessee Div. 6s					10
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s					2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s					67
Third Avenue 5s					587
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r					610
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s					1
Union Pacific 1st 4s					195
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered					10
Virginia Midland gen. 5s					8
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped					11
Wabash 1st 5s					140
Wabash 2d 5s					55
Wabash debenture, Series B					7
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s					39
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s					10
West Shore 4s					1½
West Shore 4s, registered					26
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s					12
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s					14
West. New York & Pennsylvania income					2
Western New York & Pennsylvania 5s					5
Western Union collateral trust 5s					1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s					15
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal 5s					28
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s					1
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s					2
					1
Total sales					20
					177
					2
					7
					21
					5
					5
					54
					3
					1
					84
					66
					225
					106
					82
					6
					36
					3
					15
					10
					10
					5
					16
					10
					22
					65
					1
					4
					7
					3
					6
					1

BONDS.

Week Ending Jan. 20.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	99½	99½	99½	99½	10
	83⅜	84½	83½	84⅜	227
	119⅝	120½	119⅝	120⅝	41
	95	96	95	95¾	94
	84⅜	84⅝	84¾	84⅜	3
	110⅛	110½	109⅞	110½	434
	79	80	78½	79½	52
	111	111	111	111	5
	80¼	80¼	80	80	2
	107½	107½	107	107½	11
	88¼	90¼	88½	90	184
	55	58½	55	58⅝	401
	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
	112⅝	113¼	112⅝	113	52
	76⅞	78⅝	76⅞	78½	197
	129½	129½	129½	129½	13
	102	104⅞	102	104⅞	11
	82	83	81½	82⅜	321½
	110¼	110¾	110½	110½	29
	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
	105⅞	106	105¼	105¾	25
	106⅞	107½	106¾	107½	141
	21	21¼	21	21	24
	80½	82	80¼	82	19
	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
	106	106	106	106	4
	102	103	102	103	50
	111	112½	111	112½	31
	125	125	125	125	4
	110	11-	110	117	70
	104	104	104	104	6
	102¾	104½	102¾	104½	752½
	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
	109	110	109	110	12
	110	110	110	110	8
	114¼	115	114½	115	25
	100	101	100	101	19
	36	37½	35½	37½	712
	110	110	110	110	1
	92	93	92	93	49
	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	18½
	111½	112	111½	112	14
	110½	111½	110½	111½	8
	69	71	69	71	32
	22½	23½	22½	23¼	60
	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	5
	107	107	107	107	1
	32	32	32	32	8
	104½	105	104½	105	22
	89½	90½	89½	90½	183

Total sales.....$13,590,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	134¼	134½	134¼	64
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	133⅜	19
United States 5s, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	70
United States 5s, registered	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	114	114	114	½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
United States 3s, coupon	110¾	110⅝	110⅝	110½	32½
United States 3s, small	109½	109½	109½	109½	•2

Total sales.....$197,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

Alabama, Class A	111	111	111	111	1
Alabama, Class C	102	102	102	102	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	94	94½	94	94½	5
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	91	91	91	•2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85	85¼	85	85	107

Total sales.....$114,200
Grand total.....$13,910,400
•In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	114¾	Jan. 5	114	Jan. 3	102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 9	114	Jan. 2	114¾	Jan. 5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	133⅛	Jan. 19	114	Jan. 2	114½	Jan. 16
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134¼	Jan. 19	133⅜	Jan. 19	133⅜	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	112⅝	Jan. 19	133⅜	Jan. 2	134¼	Jan. 19
United States 5s, registered	113¼	Jan. 15	112⅝	Jan. 19	112⅝	Jan. 19
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Jan. 6	113¼	Jan. 15	113¼	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110¾	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 2	110½	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Jan. 3	109¼	Jan. 19	109⅝	Jan. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅝	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					100½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Jan. 19	94	Jan. 17	94½	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5¾	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85¼	Jan. 16	85	Jan. 5	85	Jan. 19

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 18, 1900	£34,536,258	.....
Jan. 19, 1899	31,908,000	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 18, 1900	75,721,258	£45,703,667
Jan. 19, 1899	72,421,761	47,849,696
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 18, 1900	25,606,000	13,191,000
Jan. 19, 1899	28,132,000	14,492,000
RUSSIA.		
Jan. 18, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
Jan. 19, 1899	99,139,000	3,030,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 18, 1900	40,374,000	10,045,000
Jan. 19, 1899	36,890,000	12,408,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 18, 1900	13,600,000	14,638,000
Jan. 19, 1899	11,062,000	8,307,000
ITALY.		
Jan. 18, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
Jan. 19, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 18, 1900	3,890,000	5,960,000
Jan. 19, 1899	3,115,000	6,750,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 18, 1900	2,877,000	1,439,000
Jan. 19, 1899	8,113,000	1,564,000
Total for week	£297,746,516	£98,597,667
Total preceding week	298,603,868	97,877,997
Corresponding date last year	301,079,267	97,732,698

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $7,473,321. The banks now hold a surplus of $24,185,675 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $4,579,100, an increase in specie of $7,341,700, an increase in legal tenders of $4,194,300, an increase in deposits of $16,230,700, and a decrease in circulation of $21,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 20, 1900.	Jan. 13, '99.	Jan. 21, '99.
Loans	$680,817,200	$676,238,100	$720,351,600
Specie	152,607,800	145,266,100	187,073,100
Legal tenders	62,957,400	58,763,400	59,880,100
Net deposits	765,518,100	749,287,400	849,074,100
Circulation	16,294,600	16,316,400	15,439,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 20, 1900.	Jan. 13, '99.	Jan. 21, '99.
Specie	$152,607,800	$145,266,100	$187,073,100
Legal tenders	62,957,400	58,763,100	59,880,100
Total res.	$215,565,200	$204,029,200	$246,953,200
Reserve req'd against dep.	191,379,525	187,321,850	212,268,525
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$24,185,675	$16,727,350	$34,693,675

The following table shows the amount of reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and at the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,203,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$24,185,675	1895	$45,465,075
1899	34,693,675	1894	102,754,450
1898	31,275,200	1893	22,539,600
1897	87,057,350	1892	33,003,900
1896	37,074,500	1891	24,680,775

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 20, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	101 Jne 19,99	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	93 Jan 18	90 Jan 3	93 Jan 20*	93	93½
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995..A O*	100¼ Jan 20	98½ Jan 4	100½ Jan 20	100¼	100¾
Do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	98¼ Dec 6, 99	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	80¼ Jan 20	78½ Jan 10	80¾ Jan 20	80½	81
Do do registered.....Nov	.. ....	.. ....	79¾ De 11, 99	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 6s, 1934..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	94¾ Jan 18	92¼ Jan 10	94¾ Jan 20	94¾	94⅞
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	100 Jan 19	97½ Jan 9	100 Jan 20	99¾	100
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	89¾ Jan 20	87 Jan 8	89¾ Jan 20	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oct., 98	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ July, 92	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jne 5, 99	105	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ja 19, 99	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939..	.. ....	.. ....	85 Ja 19, 99	..	..
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106 Jan 3	103½ Jan 18	105 Jan 19	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116 No 27, 99	115	117
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941. MN	103 Jan 12	103 Jan 12	103 Jan 12	102	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.*F A	96½ Jan 17	92½ Jan 4	95¼ Jan 20	95	96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937...M S*	110 Jan 15	109 Jan 18	109 Jan 18	109	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A	.. ....	.. ....	120 Sep 1, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ No 30, 99	124	..
Clearf. & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107 Jan 19	106½ Jan 18	107 Jan 19	107⅛	108½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	114	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Feb 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Jan 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	106⅞ Jan 20	105½ Jan 3	106⅛ Jan 20	106	107½
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	108 Jan 5	107⅛ Jan 18	108 Jan 20	107	108½
Do do registered.....*M S	.. ....	.. ....	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	87½ Jan 15	87⅛ Jan 5	87½ Jan 16	87	90
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937..*M N	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945..F A	120 Jan 15	120 Jan 15	120 Jan 15	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	91 Jan 2	89 Jan 11	89⅛ Jan 20	..	..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	97¾ Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov, 1945. Oct 1	35 Jan 2	35 Jan 2	35 Jan 2	*32	35
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	10¼ Jan 19	9¼ Jan 3	10¼ Jan 19	10	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	5⅝ Jan 12	4½ Jan 5	5⅝ Jan 12	4½	6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 *De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 29,90	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	99 July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep 18,99	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....*J J	119 Jan 19	117½ Jan 3	119 Jan 19	119	..
Do do registered.....Q J	117¾ Jan 13	116 Jan 10	117¾ Jan 13	..	117¾
Leh. & Wil. C. con. as. 7s, July, 1900. Q M	100½ Jan 16	98 Jan 11	100¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	100½ Jan 6	100¼ Jan 6	100½ Jan 17	100	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114 Jan 18	113 Jan 19	113 Jan 19	113	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	.. ....	.. ....	115½ De 15, 99	..	119
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	118½ Jan 16	118 Jan 13	118½ Jan 16	118	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	116 Jan 11	115 Jan 5	115⅞ Jan 16	115½	116½
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	97¼ Jan 18	95½ Jan 2	97 Jan 20	96½	97½
Do do registered.....*M S	.. ....	.. ....	97¼ Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	101½ Jan 16	101 Jan 8	101½ Jan 16	101¾	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99 Jan 9	99 Jan 9	99 Jan 9	..	99½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	95½ My 27,98	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102 Jan 5	101 Jan 2	101½ Jan 15	..	102
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jne 12,99	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	.. ....	.. ....	103⅞ Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	111¼ Jan 20	110½ Jan 5	111¼ Jan 20	111¾	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½ Jan 15	101½ Jan 15	101½ Jan 15	101¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	101 Jan 19	108½ Jan 10	111 Jan 19	110	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	120½ Jan 18	120½ Jan 18	120½ Jan 18	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	118⅝ Sep 20,99	111	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	103 Jan 5	103 Jan 5	103 Jan 5	102½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102 Jan 2	102 Jan 2	102 Jan 18	102	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 11,99	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	105 Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	103⅞ Jan 18	100¾ Jan 5	103⅞ Jan 19	103½	104
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	110¼ Jan 17	108¾ Jan 2	110¼ Jan 18	110⅜	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	.. ....	.. ....	120 No 17, 99	..	..
Chi. & E. Ill 1st s. f., 1907.....J D*	.. ....	.. ....	113½ De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	136 Jan 10	136 Jan 10	136 Jan 10	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	113 Jan 12	112 Jan 2	112½ Jan 19	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	103½ No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 16, 99	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 No 29,99	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 18, 99	..	100½
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	112½ Jan 16	111½ Jan 12	112½ Jan 16	110	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902..J J*	167 Jan 10	167 Jan 10	167 Jan 10	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167 Jan 3	166¼ Jan 12	166¼ Jan 12	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*M S	167 Jan 2	167 Jan 2	167 Jan 8	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	166 Jan 17	166 Jan 17	166 Jan 17	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120½ De 22, 99	117½	..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	118 No 28,99	116⅝	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	118⅞ Jan 8	117⅝ Jan 6	118⅞ Jan 8	118¼	..
Do 1st H & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	126½ De 27, 99	125⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¼ Jan 20	110¼ Jan 20	110¼ Jan 20	109⅝	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	118⅝ Jan 8	118⅛ Jan 5	118⅛ Jan 11	118⅛	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	119¼ Jan 19	118 Jan 2	119¼ Jan 19	119	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117 De 20, 99	119½	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ De 9, 99	110⅝	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	122½ Jne 1, 99	117⅝	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	117¾ Jan 13	117 Jan 3	117⅞ Jan 16	117⅞	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	113 Jan 2	112⅜ Jan 16	113 Jan 20	113⅛	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	137½ Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916..*J J	110½ Jan 2	110½ Jan 2	110¼ Jan 2	113⅝	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	109½ Jan 19	109 Jan 10	109½ Jan 19	108¾	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119 Jan 9	118 Jan 12	118 Jan 12	118	120
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	125 Jul 10,99	118½	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	142 De 15, 99	140	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	109 Jan 9	109 Jan 9	109 Jan 11	109¼	110
Do do registered.....J D*	108¾ Jan 6	108¾ Jan 6	108¾ Jan 6	109¼	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	116 Jne 14,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....*A O*	109 Jan 6	109 Jan 6	109 Jan 6	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	118⅝ Jan 12	118⅜ Jan 12	118⅝ Jan 12	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	119¼ De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	108 Jan 18	107 Jan 3	108 Jan 18	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	.. ....	.. ....	117 No 14,99	..	..
Do do registered.....A O15	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926....F A15	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 20, 98	..	..
Do do registered.....F A15	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 13,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 7½s, 1987.....M N*	108 Jan 20	105½ Jan 9	108 Jan 20	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 N 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Ma 26,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907..M N*	120 Jan 4	120 Jan 4	120 Jan 4	122	125
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	117½ Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	110 No 4, 99	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	114½ Au 28, 99	111	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	136¾ De 6, 99	136½	137½
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929..*F A	123 Jan 16	123 Jan 16	123 Jan 16	123	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	140 De 13, 99	137½	..
Do Ash'and Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	.. ....	.. ....	140½ De 5, 99	138½	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 13, 99	115	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	130 No 10, 99	129	..
Do registered.....J J*	127 Jan 8	127 Jan 8	127 Jan 8	128	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	105½ Jan 18	103½ Jan 8	105½ Jan 20	105¼	105¾
Do do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 14,99	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	96 Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	83 De 7, 99	83	85
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98½ My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	112 De 7, 99	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	133 Jan 19	131 Jan 8	132¾ Jan 19	133	134¼
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	132¼ Jan 19	132 Jan 2	132½ Jan 19	..	134
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	129½ Jan 15	127 Jan 10	129½ Jan 19	129	131
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	140 Mr 23,99	..	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95 Jan 12	93¾ Jan 8	95 Jan 12	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oct 4, 99	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	.. ....	.. ....	117⅞ De 5, 99	115	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919..J J	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	..	103¼
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*M N	113½ Jan 5	113½ Jan 5	113¾ Jan 5	110	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	96½ Jan 20	94 Jan 2	96½ Jan 20	96	97
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s, 1990..M N*	101½ Jan 8	101½ Jan 8	101½ Jan 8	102	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	99 May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s, 1940..M S*	.. ....	.. ....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s, 1940..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	83 No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	93 Jan 18	93 Jan 18	93 Jan 18	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s, Au., 1936.Q F	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Au 28,99	101	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s, 1928..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	118⅛ Jne 14,99	..	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J	.. ....	.. ....	103¼ De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	87¼ Jan 9	84½ Jan 4	86¾ Jan 18	86	87
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	28¾ Jan 12	25 Jan 8	26 Jan 17	..	29
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	138½ Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	130 Jan 15	130 Jan 15	130 Jan 15	128	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933....*A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 27, 99	106½	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	129 Jan 19	128 Jan 5	129 Jan 19	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947.....J J*	66¼ Jan 18		63 Jan 4		66¾ Jan 20	66	66½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	73 Jan 18		71½ Jan 2		73 Jan 19	72¾	73¼
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	85 Jan 12		82 Jan 4		85 Jan 20	84¾	85
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907....M S*	.. ....		.. ....		126½ Jne 15,99	124	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		124¾ Au 28,99	120	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	136 Jan 4		136 Jan 4		136 Jan 4	136	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		106¾ De 30, 99	106¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	139 Jan 5		139 Jan 5		139 Jan 11	139	141
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....		.. ....		140 Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	136 Jan 12		136 Jan 12		136 Jan 12	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	.. ....		.. ....		122 Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Jne 30,99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		108 Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M S*	.. ....		.. ....		148 De 15, 99	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	.. ....		.. ....		143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		120½ Ap 21, 99	..	121
Do registered.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115 Jan 12		115 Jan 12		115 Jan 12	..	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		113 De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	.. ....		.. ....		154 Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	.. ....		.. ....		141 May 6,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933..A O	.. ....		.. ....		92 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900....M N*	102¾ Jan 19		102½ Jan 6		102¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99 Jan 20		96½ Jan 4		99 Jan 20	98½	99
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		108 No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	103½ Jan 16		101¾ Jan 10		103½ Jan 16	104	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917..M N*	.. ....		.. ....		108 Ap 27,99	107	110
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....J J	78 Jan 11		76½ Jan 8		78 Jan 12	..	..
Det. Mack. & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	21 Jan 2		19 Jan 8		21 Jan 15	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ De 30, 99	..	108
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		112 De 8, 99	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	107½ Jan 9		107¼ Jan 9		107¼ Jan 9	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	117 Jan 15		117 Jan 15		117 Jan 15	116	118
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼ Jan 4		119¼ Jan 4		119¼ Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	113¾ Jan 5		113¾ Jan 5		113¾ Jan 5	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		116¼ No 15, 99	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		106½ Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	140 Jan 20		138 Jan 12		140 Jan 20	140	143
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	.. ....		.. ....		143 De 30, 98	138	145
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139 Jan 5		139 Jan 5		139 Jan 5	135	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	.. ....		.. ....		140 Fe 6, 99	135	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909..A O	.. ....		.. ....		106 De 2, 99	102	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	115 Jan 10		115 Jan 10		115 Jan 16	114	116
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913..J J*	.. ....		.. ....		102 Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946..*M N	.. ....		.. ....		109 Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	90½ Jan 19		88 Jan 10		90¼ Jan 20	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		93¼ My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	69¾ Jan 17		67 Jan 3		69¾ Jan 19	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	109 Jan 3		107½ Jan 8		107½ Jan 10	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	.. ....		.. ....		92½ Au 25,98	92½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	92½ Jan 3		92 Jan 3		92 Jan 3	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	108½ Jan 3		108½ Jan 3		108½ Jan 3	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*J D	105 Jan 8		104 Jan 4		105 Jan 20	104½	106
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	117 Jan 15		116¾ Jan 5		117 Jan 15	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	.. ....		.. ....		65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		127 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	108 Jan 8		103 Jan 2		107½ Jan 19	106½	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O	.. ....		.. ....		110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		110 Sept., 91	98½	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		100¾ Au 23,99	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920..A O*	121 Jan 12		120 Jan 17		120 Jan 17	120	122
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	103 Jan 15		102 Jan 12		102¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939..*A O	105 Jan 18		105 Jan 18		105 Jan 18	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	.. ....		.. ....		101 Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		80½ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	.. ....		.. ....		105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921. J D*	74½ Jan 17		71¼ Jan 12		74½ Jan 17	73¼	75
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928...J J*	58½ Jan 18		55 Jan 4		58½ Jan 18	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913..*A O	102 Jan 8		102 Jan 8		102 Jan 8	101	102¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945..A O*	.. ....		.. ....		106 De 12, 98	..	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		101 My 12,99	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	57 Jan 19		56 Jan 12		57 Jan 19	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	7⅝ Jan 18		6½ Jan 3		7⅝ Jan 19	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999..J J*	100 Jan 2		99 Jan 2		99⅝ Jan 19	99	..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948..A O*	105 Jan 10		102 Jan 8		105 Jan 10	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933..*M N	.. ....		.. ....		102½ De 30, 99	101	103
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		113¼ Jul 6, 99		
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		112¾ No 23, 98	111	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		106 No 27,99	..	..
Do do registered.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		102

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	.. ....		.. ....		105	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	90½ Jan	2	88½ Jan	9	90	Jan 20	89¼	90
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69 Jan	19	67 Jan	10	69	Jan 19	68½	69
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95⅞ Jan	4	93½ Jan	4	94½	Jan 20	..	..
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	92½ Jan	15	91 Jan	11	92½	Jan 19	92	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77 Jan	3	77 Jan	3	77	Jan 18	..	..
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	.. ....		.. ....		94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	.. ....		.. ....		100⅝	No 22,99	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	103 Jan	8	102¼ Jan	3	103	Jan 8	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920....M N*	116½ Jan	20	114⅞ Jan	13	116⅞	Jan 20	..	116
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	.. ....		.. ....		114	De 7, 99	111¼	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	98 Jan	17	94 Jan	2	97	Jan 19	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94 Jan	3	92 Jan	2	93¼	Jan 19	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾ Jan	6	105¼ Jan	6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		110	No 11,99	..	112
St. L. & I.M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	110½ Jan	20	109½ Jan	8	110½	Jan 20	110½	110¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		109½	De 30, 99	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	80 Jan	20	77¾ Jan	8	79½	Jan 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	124½ Jan	19	124 Jan	3	124½	Jan 19	123	125
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	.. ....		.. ....		121¾	Jne 30,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	84 Jan	9	83 Jan	8	83¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	107 Jan	9	107 Jan	9	107	Jan 9	108½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J	.. ....		.. ....		84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	127⅛ Jan	3	126 Jan	8	127⅛	Jan 13	127½	129
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	105 Jan	5	104⅞ Jan	6	105	Jan 20	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	.. ....		.. ....		108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	.. ....		.. ....		113	Jan 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	.. ....		.. ....		108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	109¾ Jan	19	109 Jan	4	109¾	Jan 19	109½	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		111½	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107 Jan	12	107 Jan	12	107	Jan 12	107	..
Do do registered.....M S*	.. ....		.. ....		106⅛	De 12, 99	107	..
Do reg. ceb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	.. ....		.. ....		108½	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		103¾	Jne 26,99	101¾	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104⅜	Fe 25, 98	101¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	101½ Jan	16	101 Jan	11	101½	Jan 16	102	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....		.. ....		102¾	Au 1, 99	102	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	100¼ Jan	15	100 Jan	2	100¼	Jan 16	100½	110½
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	96½ Jan	10	96 Jan	3	96½	Jan 10	..	..
Do do registered.....*F A	.. ....		.. ....		96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	98¼ Jan	17	97 Jan	2	98¼	Jan 18	98¼	98⅝
Do do registered.....*F A	97 Jan	10	96 Jan	3	97	Jan 10	..	95½
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	112½ Jan	18	110 Jan	2	112½	Jan 19	112½	113
Do registered.....*J J	112 Jan	19	110 Jan	4	112	Jan 19	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108 Jan	4	108 Jan	4	108	Jan 5	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	.. ....		.. ....		95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	.. ....		.. ....		104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	101½ Jan	5	101½ Jan	5	101½	Jan 5	101¾	102½
Do registered.....*M N	.. ....		.. ....		101½	De 20, 99	..	..
N. J Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	.. ....		.. ....		103	May 7,97	..	..
R.,W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	128½ Jan	5	128½ Jan	5	128½	Jan 8	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ....		.. ....		109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	.. ....		.. ....		113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	.. ....		.. ....		107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107 Jan	18	107 Jan	18	107	Jan 18	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		123	Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121 Jan	13	121 Jan	13	121	Jan 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101¼ Jan	18	100⅞ Jan	4	101¼	Jan 18	101	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	100⅝ Jan	2	100⅝ Jan	2	100⅝	Jan 2	101	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	112⅝ Jan	19	112⅜ Jan	19	112⅜	Jan 19	112	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	112½ Jan	10	112¼ Jan	10	112¾	Jan 10	112	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110⅛ Jan	17	100½ Jan	6	110⅛	Jan 20	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		109¼	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		108¾	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		122⅜	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	108½ Jan	12	108¼ Jan	5	108½	Jan 16	108¼	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	.. ....		.. ....		103	De 28, 99	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	.. ....		.. ....		122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	.. ....		.. ....		120	No 20, 99	125	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ....		.. ....		127	De 2, 99	125	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105 Jan	4	105 Jan	4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	105¾ Jan	18	104⅛ Jan	3	105¾	Jan 18	105¾	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½ Jan	3	103½ Jan	3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903..*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	187 Jan	19	185¾ Jan	5	187	Jan 19	185	..
Do registered.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		185	Au 26 99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937...M N*	.. ....		.. ....		128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918...*M N	.. ....		.. ....		125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114 Jan	5	114 Jan	5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	.. ....		.. ....		113	Jul 29,99	109¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	104½ Jan	19	102 Jan	10	104½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	.. ....		.. ....		101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	.. ....		.. ....		119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	.. ....		.. ....		131¼	My 15,99	124	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	.. ....		.. ....		132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	103¾ Jan	18	102½ Jan	2	103¾	Jan 20	103½	103¾
Do registered.....Q J	103 Jan	8	103 Jan	8	103	Jan 8	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	66⅝ Jan	20	65 Jan	10	66⅝	Jan 20	66	66½
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....		.. ....		66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	.. ....		.. ....		95	My 11,99	..	86½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	118 Jan	5	118 Jan	5	118	Jan 16	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110 Jan	15	110 Jan	15	110	Jan 15	110	114
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	129 Jan	2	129 Jan	2	129	Jan 2	129½	134
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	.. ....		.. ....		117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scl V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	.. ....		.. ....		97	De 29, 99	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	94¼ Jan	19	90¼ Jan	3	94¼	Jan 20	93½	94½
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	.. ....		.. ....		103	Oct 24,99	105	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		85	De 8, 99	90	..
Omaha & St L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	65 Jan	13	60 Jan	5	65	Jan 13	..	..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	107 Jan	17	104¼ Jan	6	107	Jan 17	106¾	107½
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105 Jan	16	105 Jan	16	105	Jan 16	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921....J J*	112½ Jan	11	111½ Jan	10	112½	Jan 11	112	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½ Jan	19	111½ Jan	19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.5½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	.. ....		.. ....		102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923..*M N	.. ....		.. ....		108	Mar. 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	.. ....		.. ....		115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	109½ Jan	13	109 Jan	12	109½	Jan 13	109	110
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100 Jan	18	100 Jan	18	100	Jan 18	..	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J	.. ....		.. ....		100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	.. ....		.. ....		97¾	No 20, 99	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	.. ....		.. ....		17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	22 Jan	18	22 Jan	18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	.. ....		.. ....		126	Ap 28, 99	120	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	.. ....		.. ....		96	De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	.. ....		.. ....		137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	.. ....		.. ....		107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		121	No 26,98	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s A.1940.A O*	114 Jan	9	114 Jan	9	114	Jan 9	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	115 Jan	20	113⅞ Jan	12	115	Jan 20	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	.. ....		.. ....		113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	.. ....		.. ....		107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	.. ....		.. ....		105⅝	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	.. ....		.. ....		109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	135 Jan	12	135 Jan	12	135	Jan 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		139	No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	.. ....		.. ....		135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	.. ....		.. ....		119½	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900.. M N*	103 Jan	5	102 Jan	12	102	Jan 12	102½	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	.. ....		.. ....		121	Jul 5, 99	117	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108 Jan	15	108 Jan	15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	.. ....		.. ....		102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	.. ....		.. ....		114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	.. ....		.. ....		117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113½ Jan	16	113½ Jan	16	113½	Jan 16	114	116
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	99⅝ Jan	18	99⅝ Jan	18	99⅝	Jan 18	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	99⅝ Jan	18	99⅝ Jan	18	99⅝	Jan 18	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	85 Jan	2	83 Jan	9	84⅜	Jan 20	84¼	84½
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		84⅜	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	96 Jan	18	94¼ Jan	4	95⅜	Jan 20	95½	96
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	.. ....		.. ....		86	Jne 27,99	83	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	.. ....		.. ....		105	No 10, 99	103	104
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940...J J*	.. ....		.. ....		74½	De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾ Jan	18	82 Jan	3	84¾	Jan 18	83	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	.. ....		.. ....		110	No 15,99	110¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	.. ....		.. ....		112	De 8, 99	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	.. ....		.. ....		110	No 15,99	110¼	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	.. ....		.. ....		113¾	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		124	De 16, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	107½ Jan	18	106 Jan	4	107½	Jan 19	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		100¾	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	81 Jan	2	79 Jan	8	80	Jan 20	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		99⅜	De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cert. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	.. ....		.. ....		92¾	De 28, 99	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	90¼ Jan	19	86½ Jan	9	90	Jan 20	89½	90¼
Do 2d g. 4s, Inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	58½ Jan	20	53⅜ Jan	10	58⅝	Jan 20	58	58½
St. P. City Ry Co. cn. g.5s,1937..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		112	No 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	.. ....		.. ....		120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98¼ Jan	20	98 Jan	13	98⅝	Jan 20	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1900...A O*	.. ....		.. ....		118½	No 28, 99	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	119½ Jan	12	119⅜ Jan	6	119½	Jan 12	119½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	137 Jan	3	137 Jan	3	137	Jan 3	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		137¾	Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	113¼ Jan	18	112¼ Jan	2	113	Jan 18	113	114¼
Do do do registered.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	103½ Jan	17	102½ Jan	2	103½	Jan 17	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104	Ja 24, 90	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		122½	Ja 13, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	129½ Jan	10	129½ Jan	10	129½	Jan 10	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		118	De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	.. ....		.. ....		108	De 4, 99	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	.. ....		.. ....		120	Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		115	Ap 24, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
S Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	.. ....		.. ....		106⅝	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	.. ....		.. ....		112⅜	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½ Jan	13	125½ Jan	3	126½	Jan 13	..	..
D 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		104⅜	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	83 Jan	20	80 Jan	9	82¾	Jan 20	82¼	83
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....		.. ....		85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¼ Jan	20	97⅛ Jan	11	100⅛	Jan 20	100⅜	100½
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	83½ Jan	18	81 Jan	9	83⅜	Jan 20	83¾	83⅞
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	.. ....		.. ....		108	Oct 17,99	108	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	.. ....		.. ....		100½	No 4, 99	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102 Jan	18	101 Jan	4	102	Jan 20	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.Ts,1903..J J	.. ....		.. ....		102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½ Jan	9	110½ Jan	9	110⅜	Jan 18	..	113⅞
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912..A O*	.. ....		.. ....		110¼	De 26, 99	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	85 Jan	3	83¾ Jan	9	84⅜	Jan 20	84	85
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		114	No 17,97	123½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		134	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	78¼ Jan	2	75 Jan	9	78¼	Jan 19	78	78½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	.. ....		.. ....		116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	.. ....		.. ....		106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	103 Jan	20	101 Jan	2	103	Jan 20	..	..
S.P.of Ari gtd.1st g.6s Mch,1909-10.J J	110¾ Jan	4	110 Jan	2	110¼	Jan 20	..	..
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.1905.*A O	.. ....		.. ....		107	No 1, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	105½ Jan	19	105½ Jan	19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	100 Jan	3	104½ Jan	10	105¾	Jan 19	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941..J J*	95¾ Jan	5	95 Jan	4	95¾	Jan 19	..	..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	.. ....		.. ....		113⅞	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	.. ....		.. ....		103⅞	De 27, 99	..	102
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	.. ....		.. ....		98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	107½ Jan	20	106 Jan	8	107⅛	Jan 20	107¼	107¾
Do registered.....J J	.. ....		.. ....		98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	.. ....		.. ....		108¼	Au 14, 99	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938..*M S	108½ Jan	10	108½ Jan	10	108¾	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		118¾	Jne 8, 99	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	.. ....		.. ....		103⅜	De 1, 99	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½ Jan	16	115½ Jan	16	115½	Jan 16	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	115 Jan	13	114 Jan	2	115	Jan 20	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	121 Jan	4	119½ Jan	16	120	Jan 16	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121 Jan	18	118 Jan	13	121	Jan 19	118½	121
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	120⅛ Jan	18	118¼ Jan	2	120⅛	Jan 18	120	123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101 Jan	11	101 Jan	11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		105	De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110 Jan	15	109 Jan	8	110	Jan 15	108½	111
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110 Jan	18	108 Jan	4	110	Jan 18	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	.. ....		.. ....		102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	.. ....		.. ....		100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924..*F A	.. ....		.. ....		90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½ Jan	10	114½ Jan	10	114½	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	105 Jan	3	102 Jan	15	104⅞	Jan 16	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	100 Jan	12	99¾ Jan	10	100	Jan 16	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	.. ....		.. ....		113	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	.. ....		.. ....		111⅜	No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1939...A O	111 Jan	19	111 Jan	19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905..*M S	.. ....		.. ....		107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	112½ Jan	20	111 Jan	3	112½	Jan 20	111	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	.. ....		.. ....		50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....	.. ....		.. ....		51½	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125 Jan	15	125 Jan	15	125	Jan 15	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935....J J*	105 Jan	8	105 Jan	8	105	Jan 8	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	.. ....		.. ....		103½	De 5, 99	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	85 Jan	2	84½ Jan	2	85	Jan 20	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917....J J*	78¼ Jan	12	78 Jan	3	78¼	Jan 12	78½	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,r..*J D	117 Jan	19	110 Jan	2	117	Jan 19	115	120
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	.. ....		.. ....		99	Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued from Page 1.

buy stocks except in a few cases, and prices were allowed to drop without much support being given. Such news as the week brought was generally of a favorable character, but very few special developments figured as factors in the course of prices during the week.

Indications seem to be that no marked increase in activity is to be looked for in the very near future, but apart from this very little ground for apprehension as to the future of the market appears. It is shown that on any increase in demand prices very easily recover from prevailing figures, and the purchase of a few hundred shares appears in most issues to be sufficient to bring about considerable improvement in price. Among the week's net changes were several gains of importance, among them being an advance of 7½ points in Standard Oil and of 3½ points in Havana Commercial. A number of smaller net gains were recorded, but these were considerably outnumbered by the declines.

Standard Oil attracted much attention both because of its activity in an otherwise dull market and because of its noteworthy strength. Of late many intimations have been heard that much higher prices will probably be recorded for this issue in the near future, and the course of the stock during the past week has lent to these intimations some appearance of being well founded. Disposition is shown apparently on the part of inside interests to accumulate the stock, and the amount that was taken at constantly advancing figures was much beyond the usual amount in Standard Oil, and the disposition seemed to be to take practically all the stock that was offered at reasonable figures. On Friday, transactions aggregated about 700 shares, and during the two hours of trading on Saturday over 300 shares changed hands. It sold up to 408½, and this figure was bid for the stock at the close, showing a net gain of 7 points. At the end of the week a sale of the old Standard Oil Trust certificates was made at 500, which is record price for the issue. The demand for the stock was not, as is usually the case, limited to small lots, but 100-share lots were readily taken. Brokers trading in the stock stated that inside interests appeared to be the buyers, and this buying strengthened the opinion which is seemingly quite general among those interested in the stock, that Standard Oil may be expected to show very satisfactory developments in the near future.

Distilling of America was prominent among the industrials and showed considerable weakness. The common stock sold below 6, and closed at 6 bid, with a net loss of 1 point. In the preferred stock sales were made as low as 20, and it closed at 20¼ bid, with a net loss of 4¼ points. Weakness in these issues seemed attributable chiefly to a number of unfavorable rumors which were heard in regard to the company's condition, but which met with no confirmation and were denied by persons closely connected with the company and familiar with its affairs. No announcements as to the character of the report that is being framed by the committee investigating the company's affairs were had, yet rumor had it that it would necessarily be of an unfavorable character, and predictions of much trouble for the company were freely indulged in. Stock market plans seemed the most likely explanation of many of these reports. Naturally the character of the report of the committee remains a matter of surmise. It is said, however, by officers of the company, that the company's financial status is most satisfactory and that its business is in promising condition. At all events, nothing yet appears to lead to the supposition that the investigating committee's report will be of a character likely to unfavorably affect the stock of the Distilling Company of America.

Electric Vehicle and several others of the electric stocks were in poor demand and suffered considerable net losses for the week. On very light transactions Electric Vehicle common lost 15 points and the preferred 10 points. Electric Boat declined 4 points or more in each issue, and Electric Axle lost 1 point. The last named was the most active of the electric stocks, being traded in from 5½ down to 4⅛, and closing at 4⅛ bid, against 5¼ on the previous Saturday. Apparently there are a number of holders of this stock who find it inconvenient to make the second payment of $5, which falls due next month, and who therefore are disposing of their holdings. No other reason appeared for the decline in Electric Axle, for such news as was had in regard to the company's affairs was of a favorable character, and report had it that announcements of considerable interest would soon be made in regard to increases in the company's business.

Very little activity appeared in the copper stocks and most of these issues closed somewhat below the previous week's final figures. Amalgamated Copper, usually one of the most active stocks on the curb, was traded in in very limited amount. On one or two days there was absolutely no trading in this stock, while on others the sales amounted to only a few hundred shares. It declined to 82¾, and, recovering fractionally, closed at 83 bid, with a net loss of 1 point. California Copper became active during the week, and on several days was traded in to the extent of 2,000 to 3,000 shares. It sold from 3 up to 3⅞, falling back to 3⅛, and closing at 3⅛ bid. Interests connected with the company seemed to be the principal buyers of the stock, although on one or two days the trading was fairly broad. It is said that a dividend will probably be declared on the stock in April, and the early strength was attributed to this report.

The gas stocks were very quiet. No significant net changes were recorded in the New Amsterdam issues, and Standard Gas remained about steady. As far as reported, Mutual Gas was not traded in at all, but at the close of the week there was some offering of the stock below 300. It closed at 275 bid, against 300 bid the previous week.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	187	..
Astor	490	..
Bowery	283	300
Broadway	235	250
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3900	..
Citizens'	150	..
City, new stock	275	..
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	325	375
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
German Exchange	235	200
Germania	325	..
Hanover	700	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	520	535
Irving	172½	..
Leather Mfrs'	225	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	190	200
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	400	450
Mount Morris	200	..
National Union	400	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	300	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	88	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	..	500
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	600	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	325	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	190	..
Bankers'	200	204
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	2650	..
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	365	..
City	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	..
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	280
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	325	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	423	450
Morton	400	425
Nassau	175	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1350	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	650	..
North American	145	155
Produce Exchange	125	135
Real Estate	300	..
State	375	410
Title Guaranty & T.	390	..
Trust Company of America	197	199
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	200	210

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	90
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	65	68
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 6s	93	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Bur., C. R. & Northern	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Chicago Great Western pf. A	2½	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 29	Jan. 8
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 8	Jan. 27	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com	1½	Mch. 1	.....	.....
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Great Northern pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Green Bay & Western	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Hunt. & B'd Top Mt. R. R. & C. pf.	3½	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 25
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	3½	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 29	.....	.....
North Carolina	3½	Feb. 10	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific (extra)	1	Feb. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus (Ohio) Railway pf.	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	6	Feb. 1	.....	.....
German American	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. (Philadelphia)	5	Feb. 6	.....	.....
N. Y. Security & Trust	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
American Glue pf.	$4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
American Ice Co. common	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Am. Iron & Steel	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	1½	Jan. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 22
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$3	Feb. 20	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
Cambria Steel (quarter)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Cambria Steel (extra)	$1.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Central Oil Co. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Feb. 15
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light & Heat	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Consolidated Coal (Maryland)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Consolidated Gas (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Daylight Prism Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight P. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Daylight Prism Co. pf. (extra)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Denver Gas & Electric	1½	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Diamond State Steel	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 12	Jan. 23
Ed. El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Electric Company of America	50c	Jan. 30	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Erie & Western Transportation	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Finance Co., Penn., 2d pf. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Flat Top Coal Land Association	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Coal Land Ass'n pf.	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
General Electric pf.	$3.50	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 31
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 3
Henderson Bridge	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
International S. Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Feb. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Feb. 2
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Mt. Vernon Wood Cot. & Duck	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 20	Mch. 2
Municipal Gas, Albany, (quarter)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
National Lead common	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 15	Mch. 2
National Salt pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 24	Jan. 19	Jan. 24
National Surety Co.	5	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
Penn. Furnace Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Feb. 5	Stock of record	Feb. 1
Pittsburg Coal pf.	1¾	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 26
Pressed Steel Car com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 9	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	$6	Feb. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
Pepperill Mfg. Co. (extra)	$10	Mch. 1	Stock of record	Jan. 20
Pullman's Palace Car Co. (quarter)	$2	Feb. 5	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$5	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 1
Rochester Gas & Electric pf.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 1
Street's West Stable Car Line	50c	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Torrington Co. com., Class A	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 1
United States Rubber	1	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Warwick Iron & Steel	2	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra)	½	Feb. 10	Stock of record	Jan. 27

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Jan. 26	Annual
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards	Jan. 18	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Colonial Bank	.....	.....	Feb. 5	Annual
Consolidated Gas	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 2	Special
Diamond Match	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Estate of N. Low	.....	.....	Jan. 24	Annual
Figge Slaughtering Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 7	Special
Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R.	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	Jan. 25	Annual
General Chemical Co.	Jan. 20	Feb. 1	Jan. 31	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis	.....	Jan. 24	Jan. 22	Special
Maryland Coal Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 6	Annual
Missouri Pacific	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Mobile & Ohio	Jan. 31	Feb. 23	Feb. 7	Bondholders
Nassau Electric RR.	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Special
National Starch Mfg. Co.	Jan. 17	Feb. 13	Feb. 7	Annual
National Surety Company	.....	.....	Jan. 30	Annual
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago	Jan. 19	Feb. 13	Feb. 10	Annual
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	Jan. 23	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Annual
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	Jan. 30	Mch. 14	Mch. 13	Annual
Sicilian Asphalt & Paving Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 31	Annual
Tri-Mountain Mining Co.	Jan. 20	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Annual
Universal Preservative Co.	Jan. 17	Jan. 30	Jan. 29	Special
Victoria Coffee Mills	.....	.....	Jan. 31	Special

Ferry Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	120
Commonwealth	100	108
Continental	525	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	..	510
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	..	100
Greenwich	170	175
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	170
Home	215	230
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	165	..
North River	145	150
Pacific	135	145
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	185
Stuyvesant	80	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F.F'y extend 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	172
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 6s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	85	87
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com.	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf.	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108

Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 20th St. 5s, 1996	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113	114
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	100	111
Worcester Traction common	30	32
Worcester Traction pf	105	106½

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	83	83¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30	32
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	75	78
American Air Power	35	90
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf.	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Press Association	75	85
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	23½	24
American Woolen Goods pf	78½	79
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt of America	12	13
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	53	58
Chesebrough Mfg	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips	105	106
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	
Consolidated Fireworks pf	70	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg	79½	81
Distilling Co. of America	6	6¼
Distilling Co. of America pf	20¾	21½
Electric Axle, Light & Power	4¼	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf		35
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf		81
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Havana Commercial	21	
Havana Commercial pf	60	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s, 1922	75	85
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf	62	64½
Lorillard pf	107	109
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	205
National Gramophone	56	60
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	43	43¾
National Tube pf	91½	93
New England Transportation	6½	7
New York Transportation	10	11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	88½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E	19½	21
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	93½
Rubber Goods	27	29
Rubber Goods pf	79	81
Singer Manufacturing	620	
Sloss-Sheffield	28	29
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Coupler	38	41
Standard Oil	498	499
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	
Union Typewriter	23	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & C	24	25
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	61	62
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1¾
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	72	75
Central Union 5s, 1927	100	103
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s, 1949	102	104
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	275	290
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	94½	95½
N. E. Gas & Coke	19½	20½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	108	111
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	106	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	56
Standard (New York)	100	
Standard pf	125	
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse		15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	102	105
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 20, total transactions included 1,582,317 shares of stock, $13,500,000 bonds, including $197,200 Government and $144,200 State bonds.

In detail the week's business compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 21, '99.	Jan. 20, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	5,731,976	1,582,317	4,149,659
Banks	65	95	*30
Mining	1,300	3,400	*2,100

BONDS.

	Jan. 21, '99.	Jan. 20, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$37,506,300	$13,599,000	$23,907,300
State	77,100	114,200	*37,100
Government	550,200	197,200	353,000

*Increase.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$10,045,013
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	8,232,446
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,114,684
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,020,796

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 16, 1900	$11,588,487
Week ended Jan. 17, 1899	13,742,697
From Jan. 1, 1900	24,682,380
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,545,392

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$29,548
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	1,148,149
From Jan. 1, 1900	141,128
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,620,942

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,079,842
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	168,086
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,025,447
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,341,424

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,050,297
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,884,255

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$1,592,060
From Jan. 1, 1899	478,924

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$72,921
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	123,989
From Jan. 1, 1900	174,063
From Jan. 1, 1899	206,121

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$476,077
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	986,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,187,584
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,950,990

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$403,156
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	862,011
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,013,531
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	2,744,869

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$102,469
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	1,284,135
From Jan. 1, 1900	315,245
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,026,469

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,555,919
Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	1,154,086
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,213,031
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,292,614

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	$1,453,453
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,897,786
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,265,545

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$730,049

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.	Range in 1900 Lowest.	Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*210 Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note		Sept. 29, 1899 $1	..	..	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	..	..	145 Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900		..	..	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Jan., 1900 1	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	.. .. ..	..	..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
44¾	58	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	6,000,000		*44¼ Jan. 12	*44¼ Jan. 12	*44¼ Jan. 12, 1900
92	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	..	..	103 Dec. 29, 1899
111	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10, 1900
90	93	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ¾	..	..	93 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. .. ..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899 3	..	..	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899 2¾	..	..	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
50	85	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900 2	91 Jan. 6	91 Jan. 6	91 Jan. 6, 1900
47	50	Chicago & Northwest. pf	22,236,600	Jan. 5, 1900 1¾	198½ Jan. 5	198 Jan. 4	198 Jan. 5, 1900
15	17	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	120 Jan. 4	120 Jan. 4	120 Jan. 4, 1900
43	45	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	.. ..	.. ..	175 Dec. 8, 1899
90	92	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	.. ..	.. ..	102½ May 22, 1897
75	85	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 June 4, 1898
51	53	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
23½	24	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.. .. ..	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8, 1900
78½	79	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2½ Dec. 2, 1899
10	10½	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30 June 9, 1899
12	13	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	.. ..	.. ..	*50 Dec. 11, 1899
10	13½	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	.. ..	.. ..	110 June 20, 1899
99	105	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	.. ..	.. ..	97½ Dec. 26, 1899
16	19	**Erie** 2d pf	16,000,000	.. .. ..	16 Jan. 8	15⅞ Jan. 10	16 Jan. 11, 1900
86	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	*88 Jan. 5	*88 Jan. 5	*88 Jan. 5, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	.. ..	.. ..	*16 Nov. 16, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21½ Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	.. ..	.. ..	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*105 May 20, 1899
65	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Dec. 26, '99, 50c.	.. ..	.. ..	*74 Dec. 20, 1899
97	102	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 2	.. ..	.. ..	*103½ Dec. 4, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3¾ Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	.. ..	.. ..	17½ Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
30	44	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	38 Jan. 10	30 Jan. 2	38 Jan. 10, 1900
64	72	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	.. ..	.. ..	*67½ Dec. 11, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100 Jan. 4	96 Jan. 11	96 Jan. 11, 1900
83¼	85	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1¼	87 Jan. 2	84 Jan. 2	85 Jan. 10, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,405,500	July 28, 1899 3½	*200 Jan. 6	*197 Jan. 6	*200 Jan. 6, 1900
47	50	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	47½ Jan. 4	47½ Jan. 4	*50 Jan. 8, 1900
5	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 Dec. 19, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler** Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 5	.. ..	.. ..	*152 May 31, 1899
23½	25	Met. West Side El., Chi.	7,000,000	.. .. ..	24¾ Jan. 8	24¾ Jan. 8	24¾ Jan. 8, 1900
73	76½	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	.. .. ..	*73 Jan. 9	*73 Jan. 9	*73 Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	.. ..	.. ..	*62 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	..	.. .. ..	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
5	..	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8⅛ Nov. 15, 1899
60	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	.. ..	.. ..	65 Nov. 9, 1899
15	..	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	.. ..	.. ..	25 Nov. 15, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	.. ..	.. ..	36 Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
80	85	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898 2	81 Jan. 3	81 Jan. 3	81 Jan. 3, 1900
32½	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	.. .. ..	35¾ Jan. 5	32 Jan. 2	34 Jan. 13, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,763,700	July 2, 1898 1	.. ..	.. ..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	2,489,800	Jan. 2, 1900 2	.. ..	.. ..	75½ Oct. 1899
83	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1899 1	87½ Jan. 4	85 Jan. 9	85 Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899 2	.. ..	.. ..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*110 June 20, 1899
580	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 4	.. ..	.. ..	*375 June 17, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	.. ..	.. ..	*117 May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	*184 Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	.. ..	.. ..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	13	Pittsburg & Western pf., t. r.	..	25c. paid.	15 Jan. 2	14½ Jan. 3	14½ Jan. 8, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 Dec. 27, 1899
8	9	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	.. ..	.. ..	*200¼ Dec. 11, 1899
39	45	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, 1899 1	.. ..	.. ..	43 Dec. 13, 1899
129¾	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	*134 Dec. 5, 1899
45	48	**St. J. & Grand I.** 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 1, 1899 1	49⅞ Jan. 2	49⅞ Jan. 2	49⅞ Jan. 2, 1900
15½	17	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15 Dec. 23, 1899
68	70	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	3,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900 2	70 Jan. 3	70 Jan. 3	*70 Jan. 8, 1900
102	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,099,600	Sept., 1899 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*104 Dec. 26, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899 1	.. ..	.. ..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	.. ..	.. ..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	.. ..	.. ..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*157 Jan. 6	*153 Jan. 5	*157 Jan. 6, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	.. ..	.. ..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	.. ..	.. ..	24 Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	45 Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,805,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	.. ..	.. ..	64 July 13, 1897
..	25	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*12 Nov. 21, 1899
..	35	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12 Dec. 20, 1899
130	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	.. ..	.. ..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
187	200	**Wagner Palace Car**	19,730,500	Jan. 4, 1900 66 2-3c	185 Jan. 2	185 Jan. 2	185 Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
123	127	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 3	*129 Jan. 9	*129 Jan. 9	*129 Jan. 9, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*68 Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	.. ..	.. ..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,178,547 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 39.47, became 42.56 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 14,750,000f. gold and lost 1,725,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅞ less 1-16 @5.20 for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 30c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, ALVIN W. KRECH, } Vice Presidents.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Sloeum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudolph Ellis, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, L. C. Weir, Henry B. Ely, James J. Hill, Alvin W. Krech, Henry C. Frick.

The Trust Co. of New York

60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, . . $1,000.000
SURPLUS, . . $1,000,000

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver. Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

George W. Quintard, William A. Brewer, jr., Jonathan B. Currey, James Talcott, Charles E. Sprague, Clarence Whitman, Thomas P. Fowler, W. Rockhill Potts, Gen. James Jourdan, Richard L. Edwards, Daniel A. Heald, Warner Van Norden, Willis S. Paine, Charles M. Swain, Smith M. Weed, Henry F. Shoemaker, John E. Searles, Edward V. Loew, Henry C. Brewster, Ernst Thalmann, Felix Campbell, Isaac E. Gates, Colgate Hoyt.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,

BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.

Investment Securities.

Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City. Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
.36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMER 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities		264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages		36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased		328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,965,853 44
Overdrafts		30 68
Furniture and Fixtures		14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		78,531 23
		$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 32
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits.. $1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Edward H. Clark, Henry H. Cook, J. B. Duke, Joel B. Erhardt, Joseph N. Hallock, William Jay, Walter S. Johnston, Edwin A. McAlpin, Anson G. McCook, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, Forrest H. Parker, George Foster Peabody, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, Charles E. Warren, William A. Wheelock, H. P. Whitney, William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	10,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank. Astor Place. Queens County Bank. Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OF EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

Tunstall & Co.,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Market Letter on Application. Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange. 71 Broadway, N.Y. City.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson

BANKERS

Investment Securities

HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HAVEN & STOUT

Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street. Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

A. M. Kidder & Co

BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.

Dealers in Investment Securities.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Jas. H. OLIPHANT & CO

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 Broad Street, New York.

Investment Securities.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The Bank of Spain's report for last week showed the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase 1,434,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 4,028,000 pesetas.

Dominick & Dominick,

100 BROADWAY.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.

Boston: Curtis & Motley 53 State St.
Louisville: Halsey & Halsey, 225 Fifth St.
Cincinnati, Branch Office, 334 Walnut St.
PRIVATE WIRES.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
20 BROAD STREET,
Branch Office, No. 2 Astor Court,
NEW YORK.

JAMES P. GEDDES,

Unlisted Stocks and Bonds,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MILLS BUILDING,
Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.
Direct private wires to all principal cities.
Telephone 4160-4164 CORTLANDT.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of January, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$254,304,517.50		
Gold bullion	146,386,761.86		
		$400,691,279.36	
Outstanding gold certificates	$200,803,619.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	21,556,383.00		
		179,247,236.00	*$221,444,043.36
Standard silver dollars		$408,092,489.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$402,820,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,558,388.00		
		394,262,116.00	15,830,373.00
Silver bullion		.....	92,350.37
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,830,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	80,225,140.00		
		$88,064,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	88,064,280.00	
United States notes		$30,368,672.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$14,180,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	510,000.00		
		13,670,000.00	16,698,672.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,867,488.00		
National bank notes	6,031,808.54		
Fractional silver coin	4,289,708.68		
Fractional currency	62.50		
Minor coin	453,202.12		
Deposits in National banks	100,352,819.61		
Bonds and interest paid	1,544,583.92		
		$114,539,673.46	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,907,916.12		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,522,497.95		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,590,840.90		
Post Office Department account	6,029,488.99		
Miscellaneous items	3,626,993.65		
		79,686,737.61	34,852,935.85
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$286,918,374.58

RECEIPTS.	Th's Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$743,794.07	$14,225,786.33	$128,116,256.87
Internal revenue	729,067.33	15,204,023.01	167,505,248.76
Miscellaneous	24,629.96	1,980,191.45	20,561,990.01
Total receipts	$1,498,091.36	$31,390,000.79	$316,183,495.64
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	230,000.00	7,810,000.00	61,069,456.04
War	30,000.00	5,847,000.00	85,629,432.38
Navy	90,000.00	4,155,000.00	32,163,610.29
Indians	.....	695,000.00	5,669,223.53
Pensions	400,000.00	9,253,000.00	81,180,576.78
Interest	300,000.00	700,000.00	26,511,261.01
Total expenditures	$1,050,000.00	$28,457,000.00	$292,223,560.03
Excess of receipts over expenditures	448,091.36	2,933,000.79	23,959,935.61
Receipts last year—			
Customs	1,000,140.56	11,649,936.20	107,635,775.53
Internal revenue	963,790.40	13,204,400.49	151,598,740.15
Receipts from all sources last year	2,242,157.43	26,871,968.22	272,823,858.10
Expenditures last year	2,580,000.00	34,556,000.00	364,237,311.78
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	49,500.00	2,045,340.00	9,253,755.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	118,780.00	1,188,132.50	7,914,711.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$544,085,366.00	$102,971,161.00	$647,056,527.00
This fiscal year	8,630,750.00	3,461,469.00	12,092,219.00
This month	2,010,296.00	989,190.00	2,999,486.00
This day	15,482.00	.....	15,482.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Brunswick & Western R. R. Guar. 4s. Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. Guar. 4s. Denver Gas & Electric Co. 5s & stock. Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry. 5s and stock. Columbus Railway Consold. 5s. Rochester R'y Consols. 2nds and stock. SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.